Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation

2014 UPDATE

World Health Organization

unicef

WHO Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

Progress on sanitation and drinking-water - 2014 update.

1.Water supply - standards. 2.Sanitation - trends. 3.Drinking water - supply and distribution. 4.Program evaluation. I.World Health Organization. II.UNICEF.

ISBN 978 92 4 150724 0 (NLM classification: WA 670)

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Design and Layout: www.paprika-annecy.com

Printed in Switzerland

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FOREWORD

As we approach the Millennium Development Goals deadline, the lessons, successes and remaining challenges are becoming increasingly clear. This report highlights what we have achieved on water and sanitation, and where we need to accelerate efforts.

The good news is that since 1990 well over 2 billion people have gained access to improved sources of drinking water, and 116 countries have met the MDG target for water. Almost 2 billion people gained access to improved sanitation and 77 countries have met the MDG target. More than half the world's population, almost 4 billion people, now enjoy the highest level of water access: a piped water connection at their homes.

But much remains to be done. More than 700 million people still lack ready access to improved sources of drinking water; nearly half are in sub-Saharan Africa. More than one third of the global population – some 2.5 billion people — do not use an improved sanitation facility, and of these 1 billion people still practice open defecation.

These figures – and these realities demand that we break the silence and expand awareness of what needs to be done. Where efforts are made, progress is possible. Between 1990 and 2012, open defecation decreased from 24 per cent to 14 per cent globally. South Asia saw the largest decline, from 65 per cent to 38 per cent. Some countries stand out as examples. Efforts undertaken in Ethiopia have seen a decrease from 92 per cent to 37 per cent. Cambodia and Nepal have experienced similar declines.

But while we can record successes on open defecation, sanitation and water, this report highlights stark disparities across regions, between urban and rural areas, and between the rich and the poor and marginalized. The vast majority of those without sanitation are poorer people living in rural areas. Yet, progress on sanitation has often increased inequality by primarily benefitting wealthier people.

Achieving a world of dignity for all requires that we fashion a post-2015 development framework that will eliminate these disparities. No one should lack safe water and a hygienic toilet. This report demonstrates that, with concerted efforts, water and sanitation for all is attainable.

Let us commit to work together for this most essential of objectives.

Jan Eliasson
Deputy Secretary-General
of the United Nations

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2012, 89% of the global population used an improved source of drinking water, and 64% used an improved sanitation facility. One hundred and sixteen countries have already met the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) drinking water target, and 77 have already met the MDG sanitation target (Table 1).

Fifty-six countries have already met the MDG target for both drinking water and sanitation

	Drinking water	Sanitation	Drinking water and sanitation
Met target	116	77	56
On track to meet target	31	29	30
Progress insufficient	5	10	–
Not on track to meet target	40	69	20

Table 1. Number of countries that have met the MDG target for drinking water and sanitation, that are on track to meet the target, whose progress is insufficient to meet the target and that are not on track to meet the target[1,2]

Even though progress towards the MDG target represents important gains in access for billions of people around the world, it has been uneven. Sharp geographic, sociocultural and economic inequalities in access persist and sometimes have increased. This report presents examples of unequal progress among marginalized and vulnerable groups.

This 2014 update report of the World Health Organization (WHO)/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, known as the JMP, is split into three sections. The first section presents the status of and trends in access to improved drinking water sources and sanitation. The second section provides a snapshot of inequalities in access to improved drinking water sources and sanitation. The final section presents efforts to strengthen monitoring of access to safe drinking water and sanitation services under a post-2015 development agenda, as well as the challenges associated with these efforts. Annexes at the back of the report provide supplementary information on the JMP method, MDG regional groupings, data tables and trend figures.

Progress towards the target

The MDG drinking water target coverage of 88% was met in 2010. Whereas 76% of the global population had access to an improved drinking water source in 1990, 89% of the global population had access in 2012, an increase of 2.3 billion people. Fifty-six per cent of the global population, almost four billion people, now enjoy the highest level of access: a piped drinking water connection on premises (Fig. 1).

[1] These assessments are preliminary; the final assessments will be made in 2015 for the final MDG report. Definitions are as follows: If 2012 estimate of improved drinking water or improved sanitation coverage is i) greater than or equal to the 2015 target or the 2012 coverage is greater than or equal to 99.5%: **Met target**; ii) within 3% of the 2012 coverage-when-on-track: **On track**; iii) within 3–7% of the 2012 coverage-when-on-track: **Progress insufficient**; iv) >7% of the 2012 coverage-when-on-track or 2012 coverage ≤1990 coverage: **Not on track.**

[2] Of a total of 225 countries – for 33 countries, there are insufficient data on improved drinking water sources; for 40 countries, there are insufficient data on improved sanitation.

The MDG drinking water target has already been surpassed

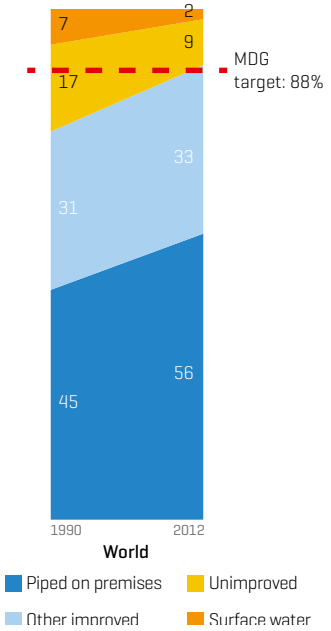


Fig. 1. Trends in global drinking water coverage (%), 1990–2012.

The world is unlikely to reach the MDG sanitation target of 75%

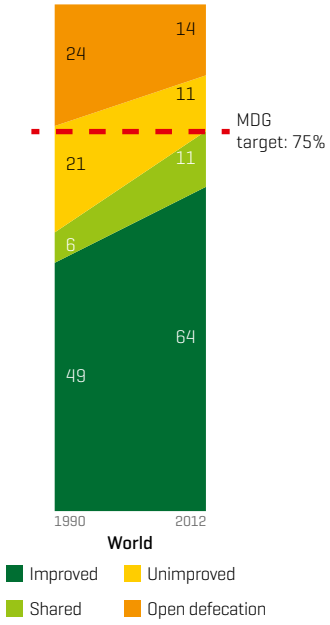


Fig. 2. Trends in global sanitation coverage (%), 1990–2012.

The MDG sanitation target aims to reduce the proportion of the population without access to improved sanitation from 51% in 1990 to 25% in 2015. Coverage of improved sanitation increased from 49% in 1990 to 64% in 2012. Between 1990 and 2012, almost two billion people gained access to an improved sanitation facility, and open defecation decreased from 24% to 14% (Fig. 2).

Although the world met the MDG drinking water target, 748 million people – mostly the poor and marginalized – still lack access to an improved drinking water source. Of these, almost a quarter (173 million) rely on untreated surface water, and over 90% live in rural areas. If current trends continue, there will still be 547 million people without an improved drinking water supply in 2015.

Despite significant progress on sanitation, in 2012, 2.5 billion people did not have access to an improved sanitation facility, down from 2.7 billion in 1990, a decrease of only 7%. If current trends continue, there will still be 2.4 billion people without access to an improved sanitation facility in 2015, falling short of the MDG sanitation target by over half a billion people. A large majority (70%) of those without access to an improved sanitation facility live in rural areas.

Eliminating open defecation, a practice strongly associated with poverty and exclusion, is critical to accelerating progress towards the MDG sanitation target. Over the past 22 years, the number of people practising open defecation fell by a remarkable 21%, from 1.3 billion in 1990 to one billion in 2012. Those one billion people with no sanitation facility whatsoever continue to defecate in gutters, behind bushes or in open water bodies, with no dignity or privacy. Nine out of 10 people who practise open defecation live in rural areas, but the number in urban areas is gradually increasing.

Closing the gaps: focus on equality in access to drinking water and sanitation

▶ Section B of this report provides illustrations of disparities in access based on data from nationally representative household surveys. These surveys allow for the disaggregation of data by different stratifiers of inequality. The examples given in this report include spatial inequalities, such as disparities in access at the subnational level as well as between and within urban and rural areas; it also highlights group-related inequalities, such as those based on wealth quintiles, ethnicity, language or religion, and individual-related inequalities, such as those based on gender and education level of the household head.

▶ New analyses are included describing the change in the disparity gap in access between urban and rural areas and between the richest and poorest populations in urban and rural areas. For drinking water, overall coverage has increased, while the urban–rural disparity gap in access has decreased since 1990 in 87 of the 116 countries included in the analysis. In 34 of these, urban drinking water coverage has been at 95% or higher since 1990, and the reduction in disparities is thus largely a result of "levelling up" rural coverage to urban coverage levels. For sanitation, a much larger number of countries have recorded an increase in urban–rural disparity, indicating that coverage in urban areas rose more rapidly than coverage in rural areas. The analyses of access by wealth quintiles in urban and rural areas show very similar patterns, where coverage in the richest quintiles is first increased to between 90% and 100% before the poorest segments of the population catch up.

▶ The section also introduces four different patterns of progress in sanitation coverage across different quintiles. These patterns support and illustrate the findings of the above-mentioned inequality gap analyses.

Looking ahead: WASH on the post-2015 development agenda

▶ The final section of this report outlines a set of proposed targets that have emerged from a broad, sector-wide technical consultation on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) under the post-2015 development agenda. This consultation was facilitated by the JMP and involved more than 100 WASH sector organizations and stakeholders. The broadly supported set of proposed targets provides a suggested framework for achieving universal access to improved drinking water sources and sanitation facilities post-2015. The section highlights some of the monitoring challenges associated with more ambitious post-2015 WASH targets. It reports on the great strides that have already been made towards monitoring of drinking water, handwashing with soap and measurements to quantify the progressive elimination of inequalities of marginalized and vulnerable groups.

SECTION A: PROGRESS UPDATE

Global drinking water coverage and trends, 1990–2012

The MDG drinking water target, to halve the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water (an increase in coverage from 76% to 88%) between 1990 and 2015, was met in 2010. Between 1990 and 2012, 2.3 billion people gained access to an improved drinking water source, raising global coverage to 89% in 2012.[3] There were only three countries (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique and Papua New Guinea) where less than half the population had access to an improved drinking water source. In a further 35 countries, 26 of which are in sub-Saharan Africa, coverage of improved drinking water supply was between 50% and 75%. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the lowest levels of coverage are found in Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Nicaragua and Peru (Fig. 3).[4]

The lowest levels of drinking water coverage are in sub-Saharan Africa

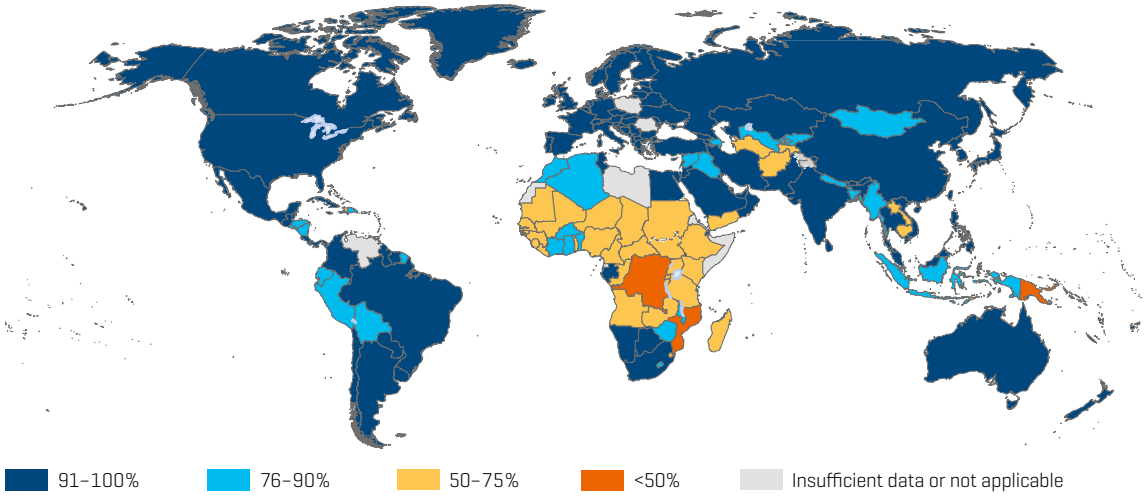


Fig. 3. Proportion of the population using improved drinking water sources in 2012

Regional drinking water coverage and increase since 1990

Since 1990, drinking water coverage in developing regions has increased by 17 percentage points to 87% (Fig. 4). Eastern Asia, Southern Asia, South-eastern Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean all reduced their population without access to improved drinking water sources by more than 50% – achieving their MDG target ahead of time.

Caucasus and Central Asia is the only MDG region that recorded a slight decline in drinking water coverage. At 86% in 2012, the region ranks between sub-Saharan Africa at 64% and South-eastern Asia at 89% (Fig. 4).

Despite strong overall progress, 748 million people still did not have access to improved drinking water in 2012, 325 million (43%) of whom live in sub-Saharan Africa.

[3] Detailed country, regional and global estimates on drinking water are included as Annex 3.
[4] For more information on the MDG regional groupings, see Annex 2.

Drinking water coverage in the least developed countries increased from 50% in 1990 to 67% in 2012

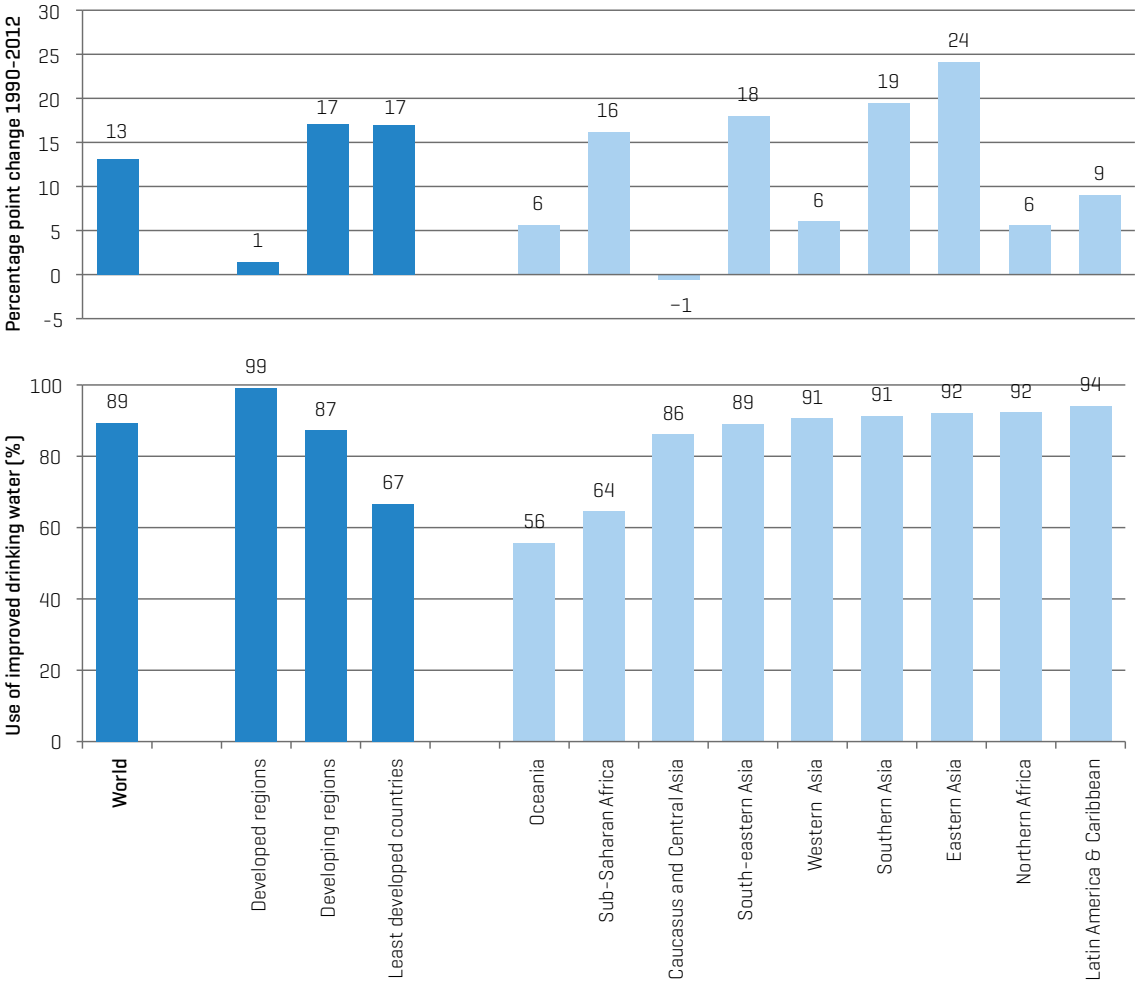


Fig. 4. Use of improved drinking water sources in 2012, and percentage point change from 1990 to 2012

Regions such as Northern Africa, Western Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean, with largely middle-income countries, saw more modest progress, in part due to high baseline (1990) coverage levels. Latin America and the Caribbean has the highest drinking water coverage among the developing regions (94%).

Increases in piped water on premises are particularly pronounced in Eastern Asia, Northern Africa, Western Asia, South-eastern Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean, compared with sub-Saharan Africa, which made little to no progress. Access to piped water on premises declined slightly in Oceania, as well as in Caucasus and Central Asia.

Nine per cent of the global population, or 748 million people, continue to rely on unimproved drinking water sources, of whom almost a quarter (173 million people) still rely on direct use of surface water (Fig. 5).

Most of the growth in the use of improved drinking water sources was from people gaining access to a piped drinking water supply on premises

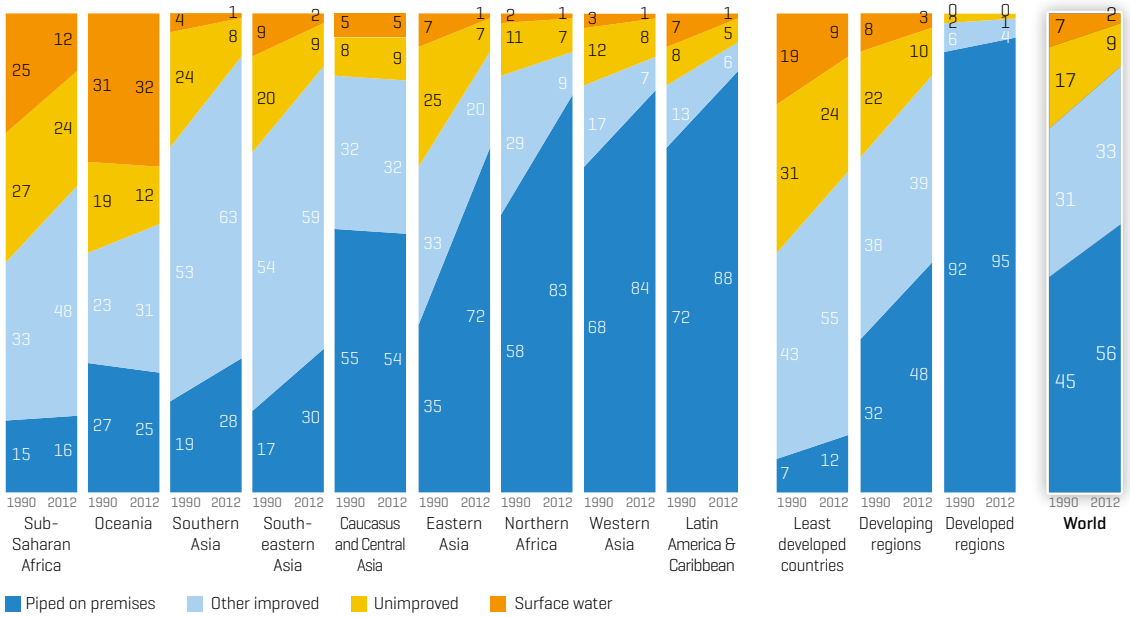


Fig. 5. Trends in drinking water coverage (%) by developing region, 1990–2012

Between 1990 and 2012, 2.3 billion people gained access to an improved drinking water source: 1.6 billion gained access to a piped supply on premises, and 700 million gained access to an improved supply, which could range from a public tap to a handpump, protected dug well or protected spring. Within Southern Asia, India increased access for 534 million people, and within Eastern Asia, China increased access for 488 million people, greatly contributing to both their subsequent regional and global increases in coverage (Fig. 6).

Two out of five people without access to an improved drinking water source live in Africa

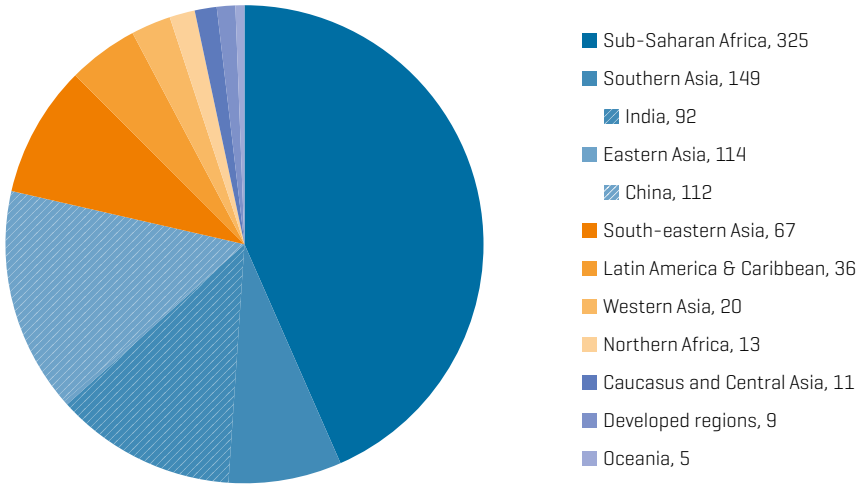


Fig. 6. Number of people (in millions) without access to an improved drinking water source in 2012, by MDG region

Progress towards the MDG drinking water target

The world met the MDG target for drinking water in 2010, but 45 countries are still not on track to meet the target by 2015 (Fig. 7). Most of these are in sub-Saharan Africa: the combination of a low 1990 baseline with high population growth exacerbates the challenges of meeting the MDG target. On average, these countries had to increase drinking water coverage by 26 percentage points – which for some meant a doubling of their 1990 coverage levels.

Most countries in sub-Saharan Africa are not on track to meet the MDG drinking water target

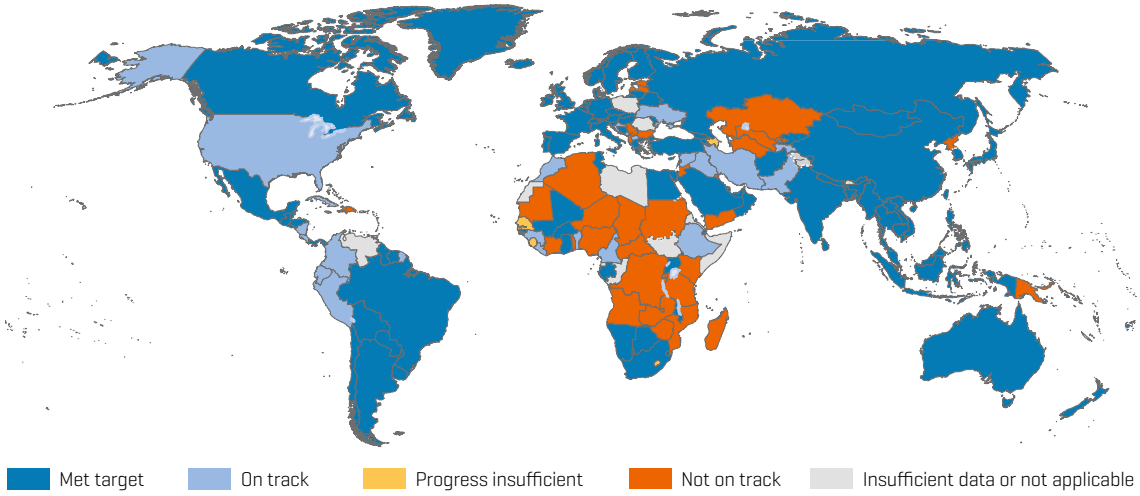


Fig. 7. Progress towards the MDG drinking water target, 2012

An alternative indicator of progress

The JMP has developed an alternative indicator to assess a region's performance irrespective of whether it started out with high or low baseline coverage. The indicator represents the proportion of the current population that has gained access to improved drinking water over the period 2000–2012.

Looking more closely at the population that gained access to improved drinking water over the past 12 years as a proportion of the current population, a different picture of progress emerges. In countries with low baselines and high population growth, "halving the proportion of the population without access" requires that tremendous numbers of people gain coverage. In such settings, substantial increases in the number of people gaining access may translate into only small gains towards the MDG target, which is assessed in terms of the proportion of the population with access.

Although sub-Saharan Africa is not on track to meet the MDG drinking water target, progress has been impressive. Since 2000, almost a quarter of the current population (24%) gained access to an improved drinking water source (Fig. 8) – that is, on average, over 50 000 people per day, every day, for 12 years in a row.

A quarter of the current populations of Western Asia, sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia have gained access to an improved drinking water source since 2000

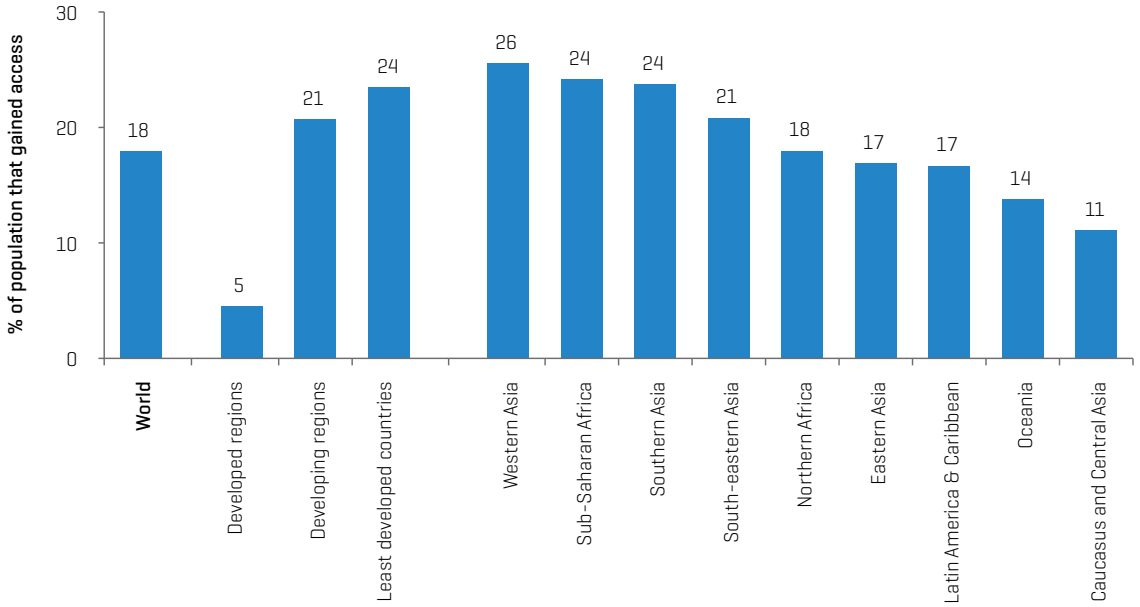


Fig. 8. Percentage of the 2012 population that gained access to an improved drinking water source since 2000

Global sanitation coverage and trends, 1990–2012

Despite increases in sanitation coverage, progress has been slow. Globally, 2.5 billion people do not have access to improved sanitation facilities. There are still 46 countries where less than half the population has access to an improved sanitation facility.[5]

Among the world's regions, Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa continue to have the lowest levels of coverage (Fig. 9). Although accelerated efforts in sub-Saharan Africa have delivered results in some countries, such as Ethiopia and Angola, progress is the second lowest of any region after Oceania.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, seven countries have coverage of over 90% (Fig. 9): Ecuador, Honduras and Paraguay stand out for their impressive relative improvements, having increased coverage by more than 25 percentage points. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the lowest level of coverage is found in Haiti and the Plurinational State of Bolivia.

The estimates for Oceania are dominated by Papua New Guinea, which has 70% of the regional population and where sanitation coverage has stagnated, decreasing from 20% in 1990 to 19% in 2012 (Fig. 9).

Regional sanitation coverage and increase since 1990

Since 1990, sanitation coverage has increased by 21 percentage points in developing regions. Fifty-seven per cent of people in developing regions now use an improved sanitation facility (Fig. 10).

[5] Detailed country, regional and global estimates on sanitation are included as Annex 3.

There are 46 countries where less than half the population has access to an improved sanitation facility

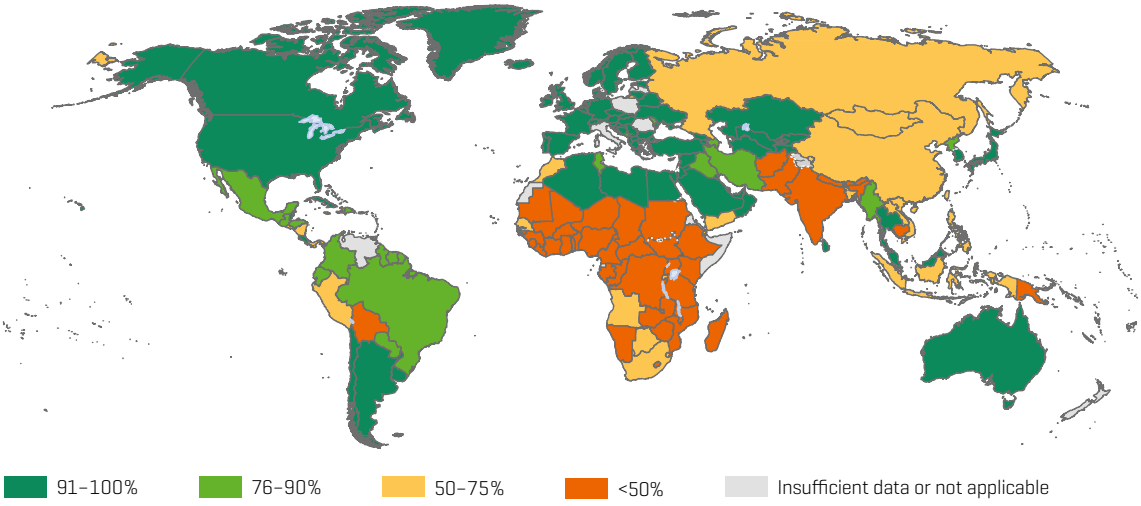


Fig. 9. Proportion of the population using improved sanitation in 2012

Sanitation coverage increased most in large parts of Asia and Northern Africa

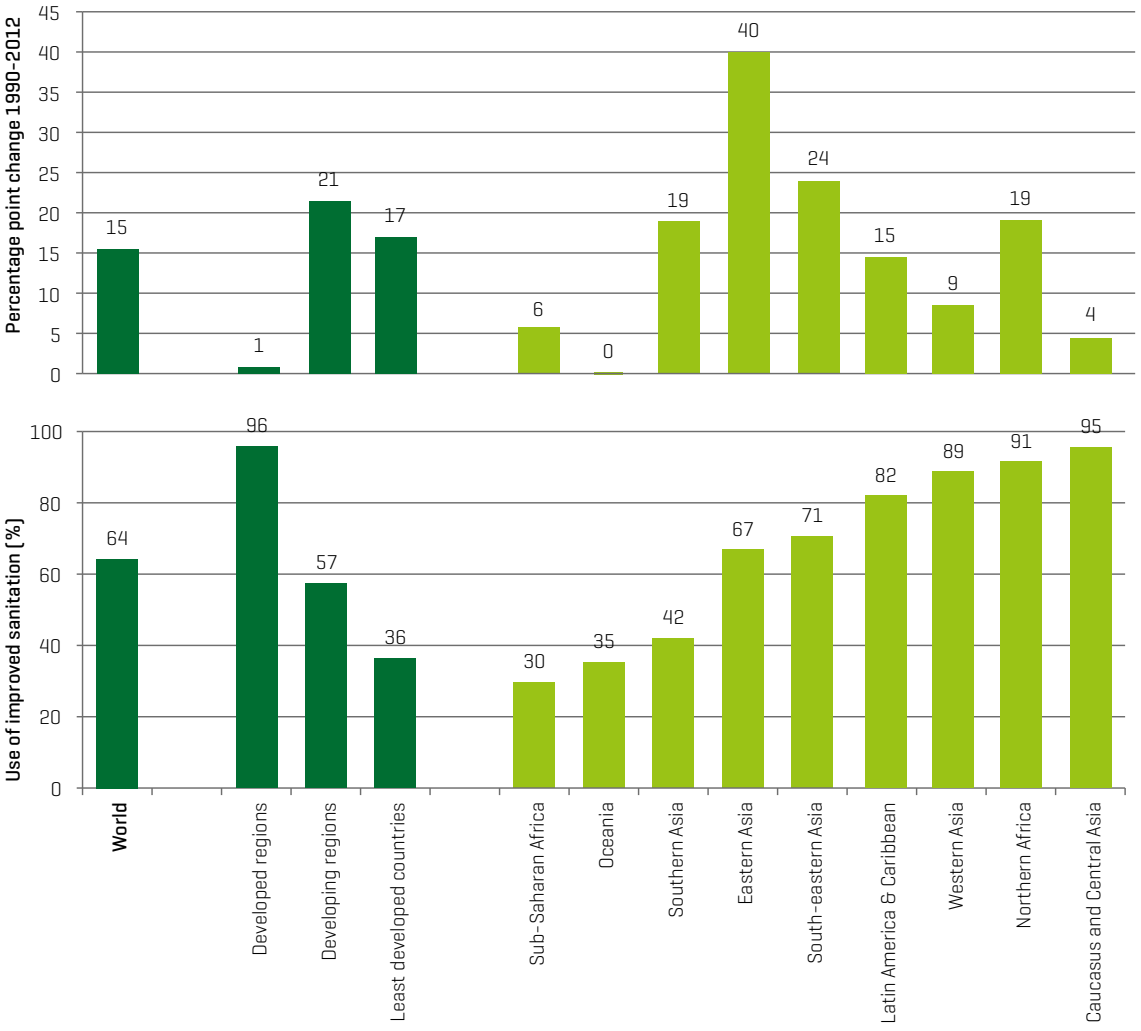


Fig. 10. Use of improved sanitation facilities in 2012, and percentage point change from 1990 to 2012

▶ Progress has been greatest in Eastern Asia, where coverage of improved sanitation has increased by 40 percentage points since 1990, largely driven by China, which now represents 94% of this region's population. The level of open defecation in this region is only 1%. South-eastern Asia, Southern Asia and Northern Africa have also achieved a coverage increase that is higher than the average for the developing regions.

▶ Where once levels of coverage for improved sanitation were broadly similar in Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, progress in these regions is now markedly different (Fig. 11). In Southern Asia, use of improved facilities has increased by 19 percentage points since 1990, to reach 42% of the population in 2012. Sub-Saharan Africa, in contrast, has made much slower progress in sanitation. Its sanitation coverage of 30% reflects only a 5 percentage point increase since 1990. Nigeria has seen a decline in coverage of improved sanitation, from 37% in 1990 to 28% in 2012.

Southern Asia increased improved sanitation coverage at a much higher rate than sub-Saharan Africa

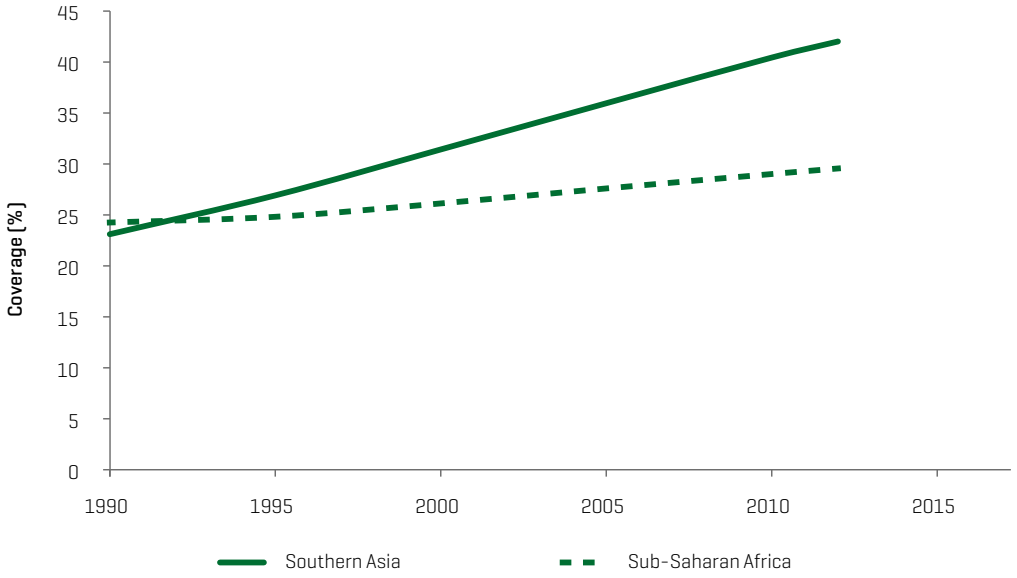


Fig. 11. Trends in improved sanitation coverage in Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, 1990–2012

▶ Access to improved sanitation increased in all developing regions except Oceania, where it remained steady at 35%. Of the 2.5 billion people without access to an improved sanitation facility (Fig. 12), 784 million people use a public or shared facility of an otherwise improved type, 732 million use a facility that does not meet minimum hygiene standards, whereas the remaining one billion practise open defecation (Fig. 13).

Globally, 2.5 billion people do not have access to an improved sanitation facility

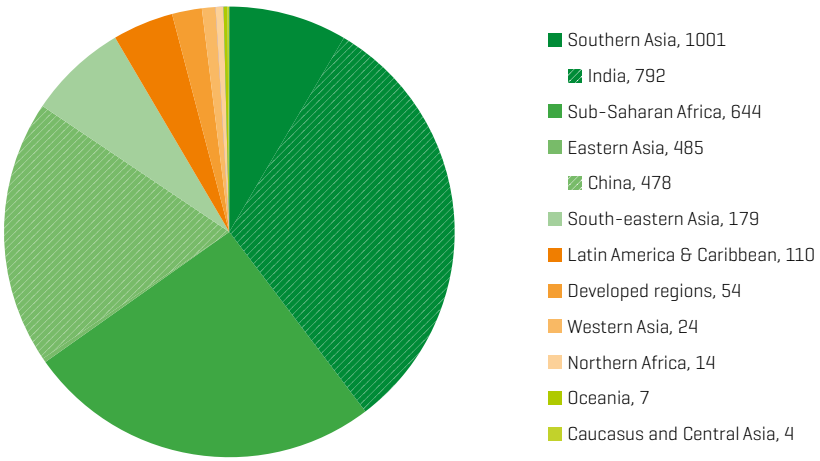


Fig. 12. Number of people (in millions) without access to an improved sanitation facility in 2012, by MDG region

Fourteen per cent of the global population, or one billion people, practise open defecation

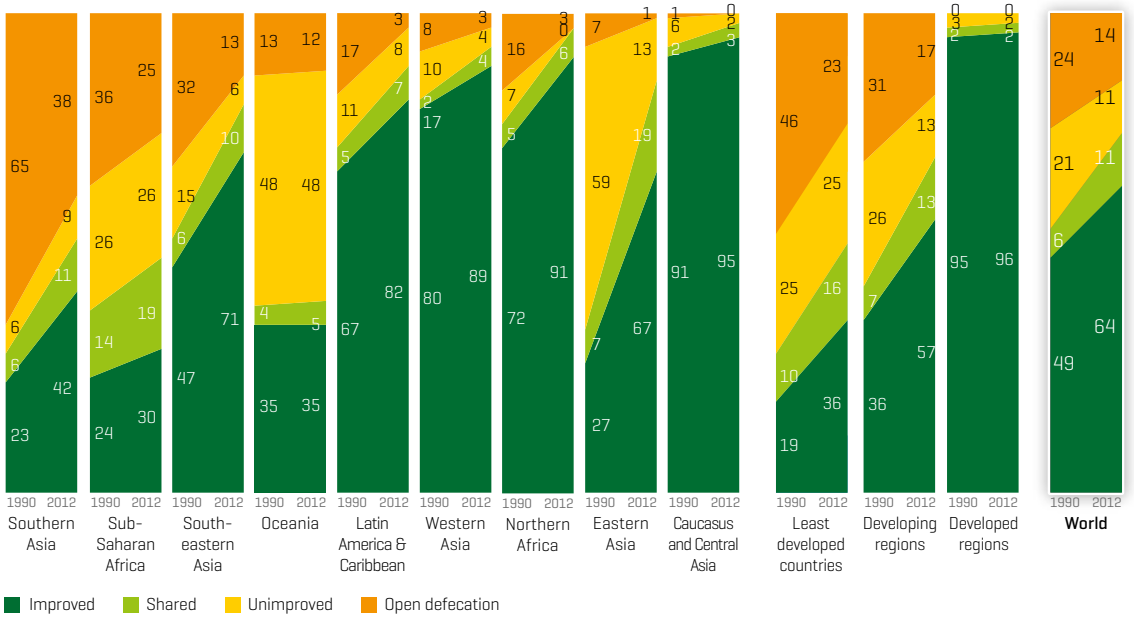


Fig. 13. Sanitation coverage trends (%) by MDG regions, 1990–2012

Fig. 14 shows the number of people who gained access to improved sanitation between 1990 and 2012, by MDG region. Within Southern Asia, India increased access for 291 million people, and within Eastern Asia, China increased access for 623 million people, greatly contributing to regional totals.

Almost two billion people have gained access to improved sanitation since 1990

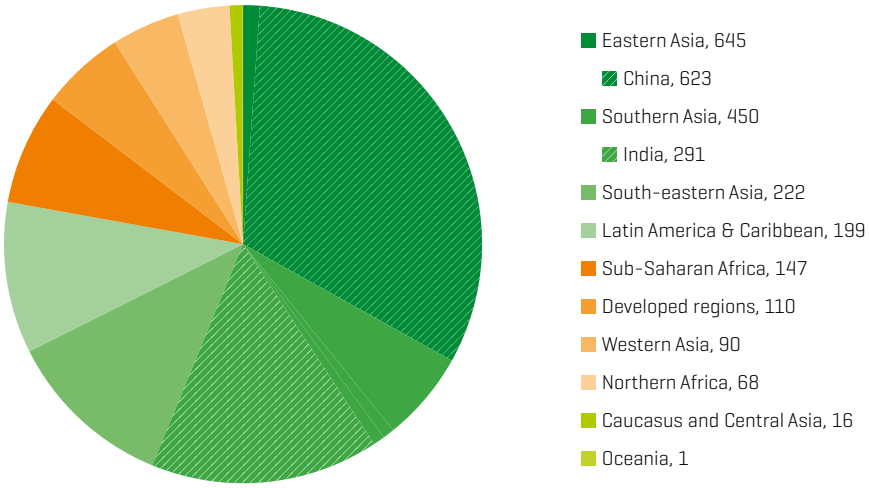


Fig. 14. Number of people (in millions) who gained access to improved sanitation from 1990 to 2012, by MDG region

Progress towards the MDG sanitation target

The world is not on track to meet the MDG sanitation target; 69 countries were not on track in 2012, 36 of them in sub-Saharan Africa (Fig. 15). However, there are countries that are not on track in all regions. Despite 1.9 billion people gaining access since 1990, by the end of 2012, there were 2.5 billion people who did not use improved sanitation facilities, only 7% fewer than the 2.7 billion without access in 1990. Forty per cent of those who lack access to an improved sanitation facility (one billion people) live in Southern Asia. At current rates, the world will miss the MDG sanitation target by over half a billion people.

Of the 69 countries not on track to meet the MDG sanitation target, 37 are in sub-Saharan Africa

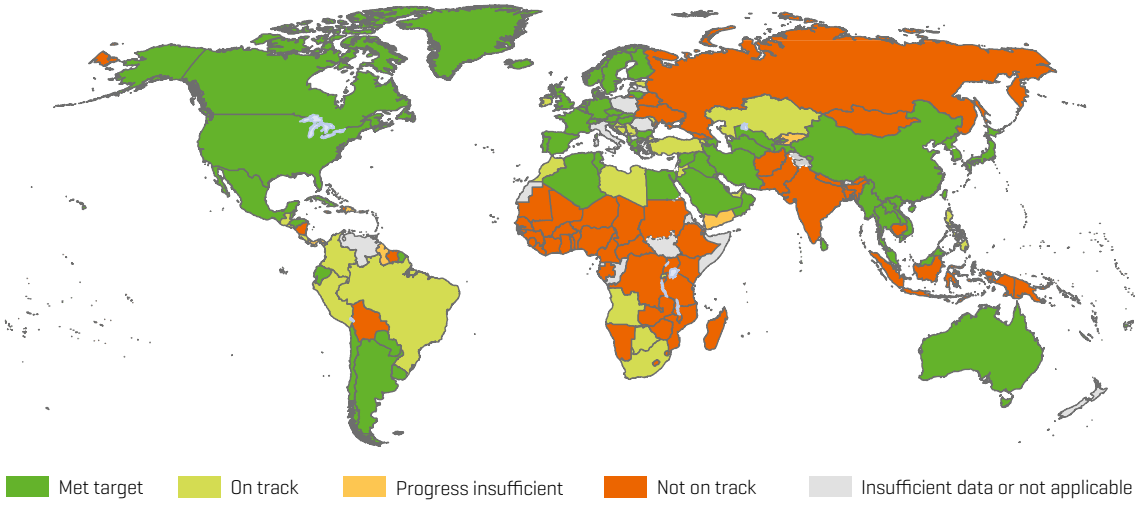


Fig. 15. Progress towards the MDG sanitation target, 2012

Trends in open defecation, 1990–2012

In March 2013, the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations issued a call to action on sanitation[6] that included the elimination of the practice of open defecation by 2025 (see box). Open defecation has declined considerably in all developing regions, from 31% in 1990 to 17% in 2012. Southern Asia, which is home to two thirds of the world's open defecators, saw the largest decline (27 percentage points), from 65% in 1990 to 38% in 2012. South-eastern Asia, Northern Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean also saw steep declines in open defecation. Open defecation in sub-Saharan Africa showed a decline of 11 percentage points between 1990 and 2012 (Fig. 16).

Call to action on sanitation

According to the call to action on sanitation issued by the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations in March 2013, open defecation perpetuates the vicious cycle of disease and poverty and is an affront to personal dignity. Those countries where open defecation is most widely practised have the highest numbers of deaths of children under the age of five, as well as high levels of undernutrition, high levels of poverty and large disparities between the rich and poor. There are also strong gender impacts: lack of safe, private toilets makes women and girls vulnerable to violence and is an impediment to girls' education.

Open defecation declined considerably in all developing regions between 1990 and 2012

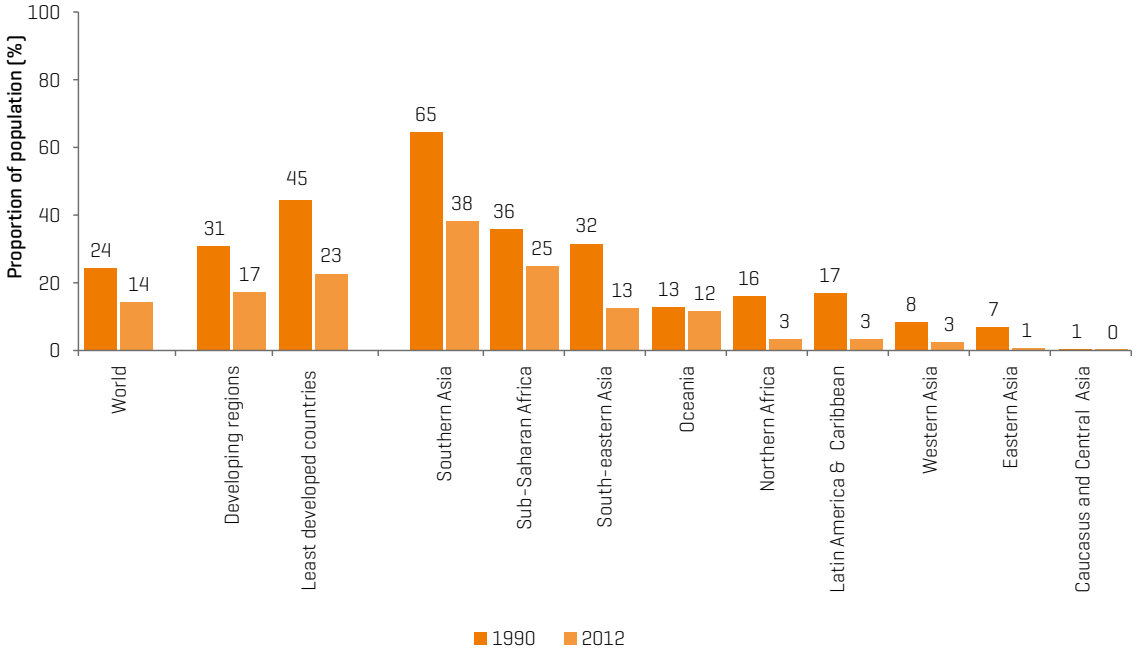


Fig. 16. Proportion of population practising open defecation in 1990 and 2012

The number of people practising open defecation is declining steadily in Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean, but is still increasing in 26 of 44 countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Eighty-two per cent of the one billion people practising open defecation in the world live in just 10 countries. Globally, India continues to be the country with the highest number of people (597 million people) practising open defecation (Fig. 17).

[6] http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/DSG%20sanitation%20two-pager%20FINAL.pdf

Eighty-two per cent of the one billion people practising open defecation in the world live in 10 countries

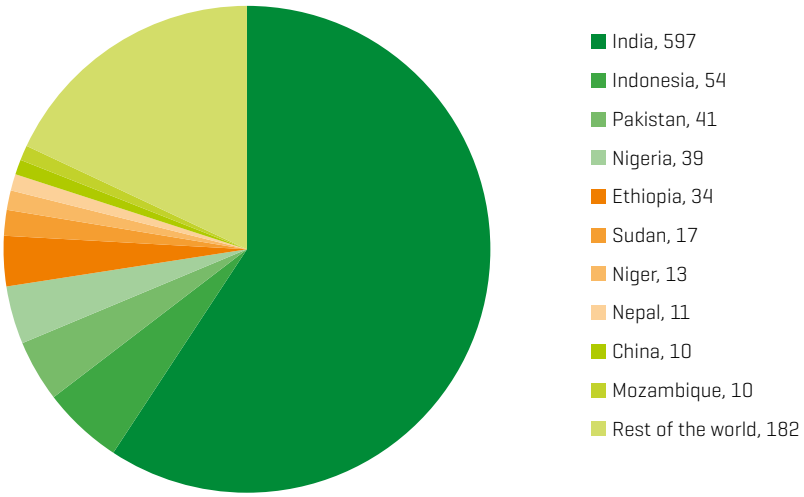


Fig. 17. Top 10 countries with the highest numbers of people (in millions) practising open defecation

The top 10 countries that have achieved the highest reduction in open defecation since 1990 are shown in Table 2. Viet Nam, Bangladesh and Peru have reduced open defecation prevalence to single digits.

Viet Nam, Bangladesh and Peru have reduced open defecation prevalence to single digits

Country	% practising open defecation, 1990	% practising open defecation, 2012	Percentage point reduction in practice of open defecation, 1990–2012
Ethiopia	92	37	55
Nepal	86	40	46
Viet Nam	39	2	37
Cambodia	88	54	34
Angola	57	24	33
Bangladesh	34	3	31
Pakistan	52	23	29
Peru	33	6	27
Haiti	48	21	27
Benin	80	54	26

Table 2. The top 10 countries that have achieved the highest reduction of open defecation since 1990, as a proportion of the population

Despite having some of the highest numbers of open defecators, India, Nigeria and Indonesia do not feature among those countries making the greatest strides in reducing open defecation. In fact, Nigeria has seen the largest increase in numbers of open defecators since 1990, with 39 million people defecating in the open in 2012, compared with 23 million in 1990.

SECTION B: HIGHLIGHTING INEQUALITIES

Regional and national averages mask inequalities. This section highlights the inequalities that exist in access to drinking water and sanitation services, showing how certain populations are being left behind. It focuses on inequalities within countries, between social groups (e.g. people of different ethnicity or religion), between the rich and the poor, and sometimes between the sexes. It focuses on those living in different geographic settings – in rural areas compared with urban or slum areas, or those in remote provinces or districts.

Different types of inequalities can be found in virtually all countries; however, sometimes insufficient data (e.g. on access by gender or people with a disability) preclude a global analysis of many inequalities. The choice of illustrative country examples in this report is therefore based on data availability.

Visualizing inequalities

An "equity tree" is one way to draw attention to inequalities that would otherwise remain hidden behind averages. This type of analysis unpacks the averages based on different dimensions of inequality. Fig. 18 looks beyond the different average levels of open defecation, beginning with an illustration of the global open defecation prevalence of 14%, progressing to capture the differences between Mozambique's provinces and finally showing a prevalence of 96% among Mozambique's poorest rural dwellers.

Global, regional, national and provincial averages mask an open defecation prevalence of 96% among the rural poor in Mozambique

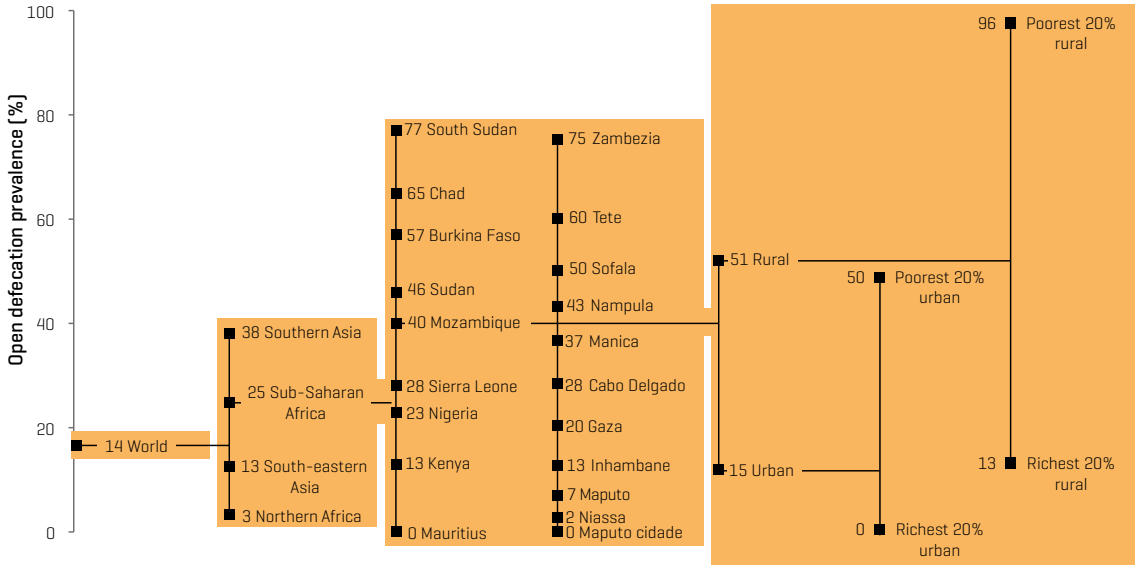


Fig. 18. Levels of open defecation in selected countries in sub-Saharan Africa and provinces of Mozambique and urban/rural coverage among the poorest and richest households in Mozambique

In 2012, open defecation was more prevalent in Mozambique (40%) than in sub-Saharan Africa (25%). Within Mozambique, different provinces have very different levels of open defecation – from 2% in Niassa to 75% in Zambezia. Open defecation in Mozambique, as in other countries, is more prevalent in rural areas, where half the population practises open defecation, compared with 15% in urban areas.

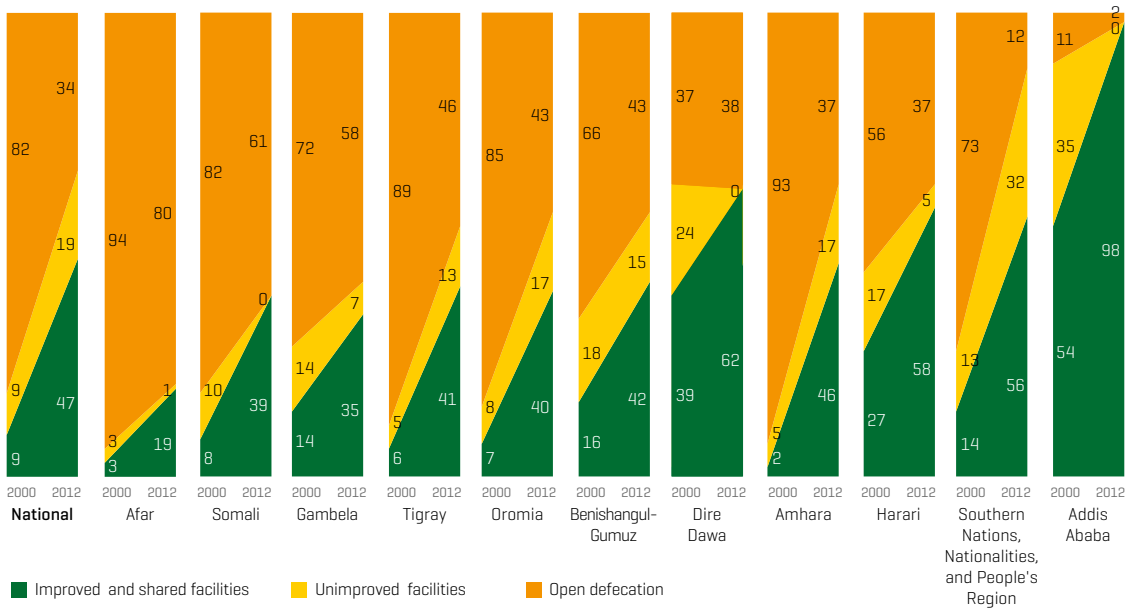
Dividing the urban and rural populations for Mozambique into wealth quintiles illustrates another dimension of inequality: the poorest 20% in urban areas have nearly the same levels of open defecation (50%) as the average rural population (51%). Within rural areas, nearly all (96%) of the poorest quintile practises open defecation, compared with 13% of the richest quintile.

Subnational inequalities

As the open defecation equity tree shows, there is a strong correlation between where people live and their level of access to improved drinking water sources and sanitation. Improved services have continued to be disproportionately more accessible to more advantaged populations.

A sanitation coverage trend analysis for the 11 regional states in Ethiopia (Fig. 19) shows a welcome exception to this. Since 2000, Ethiopia has managed to more than halve the proportion of the population that practises open defecation. National prevalence of open defecation declined from 82% in 2000 to 34% in 2012. Having made nationwide efforts to move people up the sanitation ladder, encouraging communities to stop open defecation and construct sanitation facilities, three subsequent household surveys show a remarkably steep decline in open defecation and steady progress in sanitation coverage across all 11 provinces of Ethiopia, despite wide variations in wealth, ethnicity and other socioeconomic characteristics.

Ethiopia more than halved its open defecation rate from 82% in 2000 to 34% in 2012 and did so equitably across all 11 provinces



Source: Demographic and Health Surveys 2005, 2010, 2011

Fig. 19. Sanitation coverage (%) in Ethiopia, by province, 2000–2012

Urban and rural inequalities

TRENDS IN PIPED WATER ON PREMISES, 1990–2012

There has been an impressive growth in the use of piped connections to a dwelling, plot or yard. Approximately 70% of the 2.3 billion people who gained access to an improved drinking water source between 1990 and 2012 gained access to piped water on the premises. Seventy-two per cent of the 1.6 billion people who gained access to piped water on premises live in urban areas. However, household piped connections are also increasing in rural areas: over the past 22 years, more people in rural areas have gained access to piped water on premises than to other forms of improved water supply (see Fig. B.1).

More than twice as many people gained access to piped water on premises compared with other improved sources

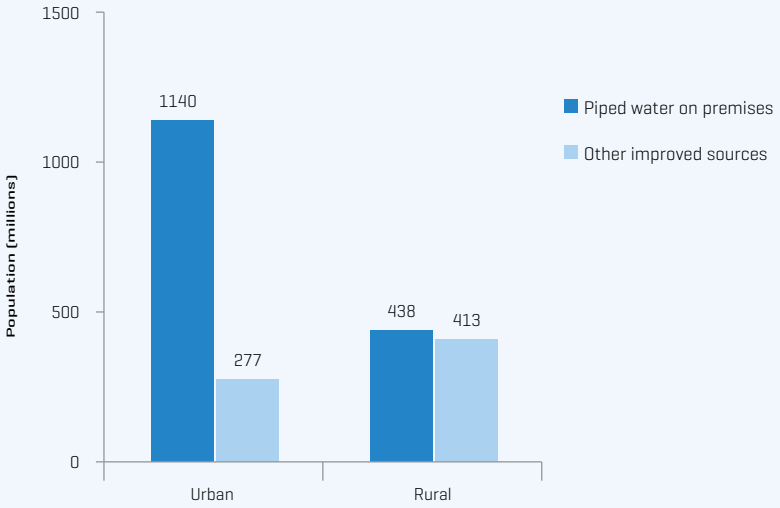


Fig. B.1. Population gaining access to improved water sources, 1990–2012

In 1990, 8 out of 10 people without improved sanitation lived in rural areas.[7] Yet in the subsequent 22 years, 6 out of 10 people who gained access to sanitation lived in urban areas. Since 1990, 1.2 billion people have gained access to improved sanitation in urban areas, increasing coverage from 76% in 1990 to 80% in 2012. Nevertheless, the population without sanitation in urban areas actually increased significantly by 215 million to 756 million in 2012, due to population growth outpacing the number of people who gained access to sanitation.

In 2012, the majority of people without improved sanitation – 7 out of 10 people – lived in rural areas. Rural coverage increased from 28% in 1990 to 47% in 2012, with 727 million people in rural areas gaining access to improved sanitation (Fig. 20).

There are a billion more people without improved sanitation in rural areas than in urban areas

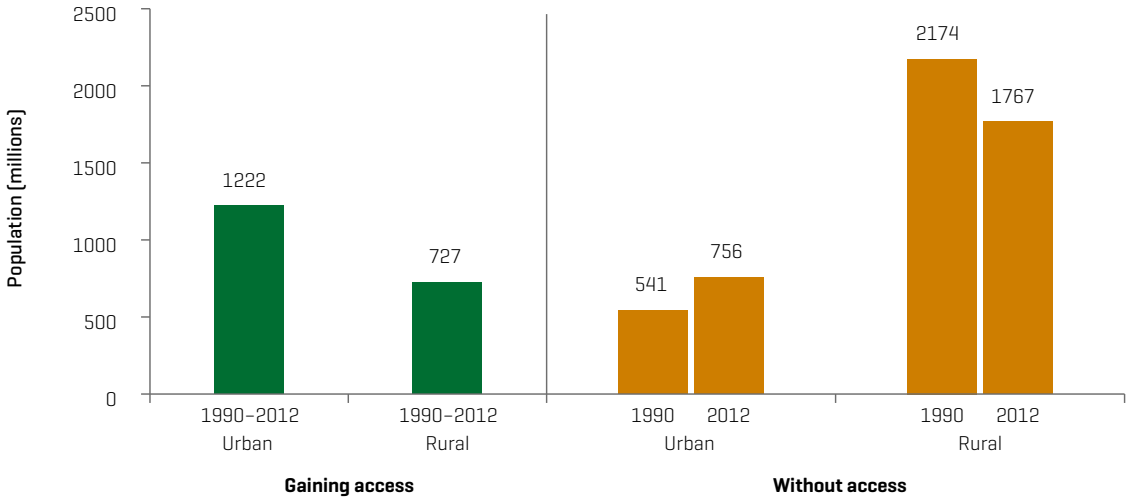


Fig. 20. Population gaining access to improved sanitation in urban and rural areas, 1990–2012

[7] Trends in urban and rural sanitation coverage in developing regions from 1990 to 2012 are illustrated in Fig. A4-3 and A4-4 in Annex 4, respectively.

Globally, open defecation remains a predominantly rural phenomenon: 902 million people in rural areas, more than a quarter of the rural population, still practise open defecation (Fig. 21).

Access to water and sanitation is nearly always higher in urban than in rural settings, except for countries that have achieved universal coverage. By calculating the gap in coverage between urban and rural areas and tracking this gap over time, it becomes clear that urban–rural gaps are decreasing in a majority of countries.

In this report, a new way to visualize progress is presented. The change in inequality is plotted against the change in coverage in four-quadrant graphs. These graphs shed light on the nature of inequalities in access to improved sanitation and drinking water coverage in rural and urban areas.

These four-quadrant graphs are a powerful tool for tracking progress on eliminating inequalities. In the first two four-quadrant graphs, countries in the top right quadrant have increased both national coverage and equality (i.e. decreasing the urban–rural disparity in access), whereas countries in the lower right quadrant have seen an increase in national coverage along with a decrease in equality. Similarly, countries in the top left quadrant have decreased national coverage and increased equality, whereas countries in the lower left quadrant have seen a decrease in national coverage along with a decrease in equality.

In countries with high baseline coverage in urban areas, overall progress is likely to reduce urban-rural gaps. In the four-quadrant graphs, a triangle symbol is used to indicate the countries where the group with higher access (e.g. urban populations) had 95% or higher coverage in the baseline year.

Fig. 22 presents the degree to which urban–rural disparities in access to improved sanitation narrowed or widened among countries. In the lower right quadrant, progress has been faster in urban than in rural areas, increasing the urban–rural gap. Examples include Cambodia, Central African Republic and Mauritania.

Nine out of 10 people defecating in the open live in rural areas

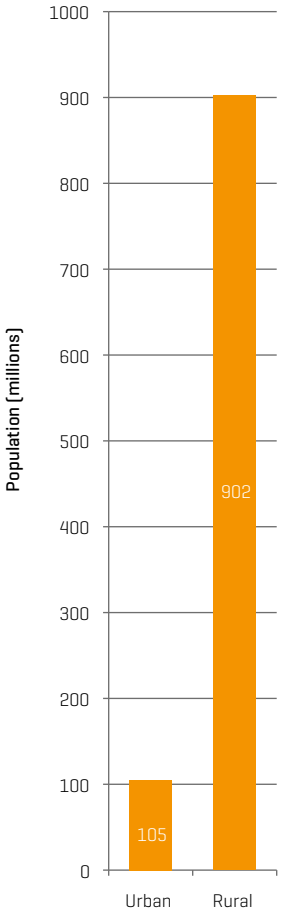


Fig. 21. Population practising open defecation in urban and rural areas, 2012

Sixty-two countries increased sanitation coverage and decreased urban–rural disparities in coverage between 1990 and 2012

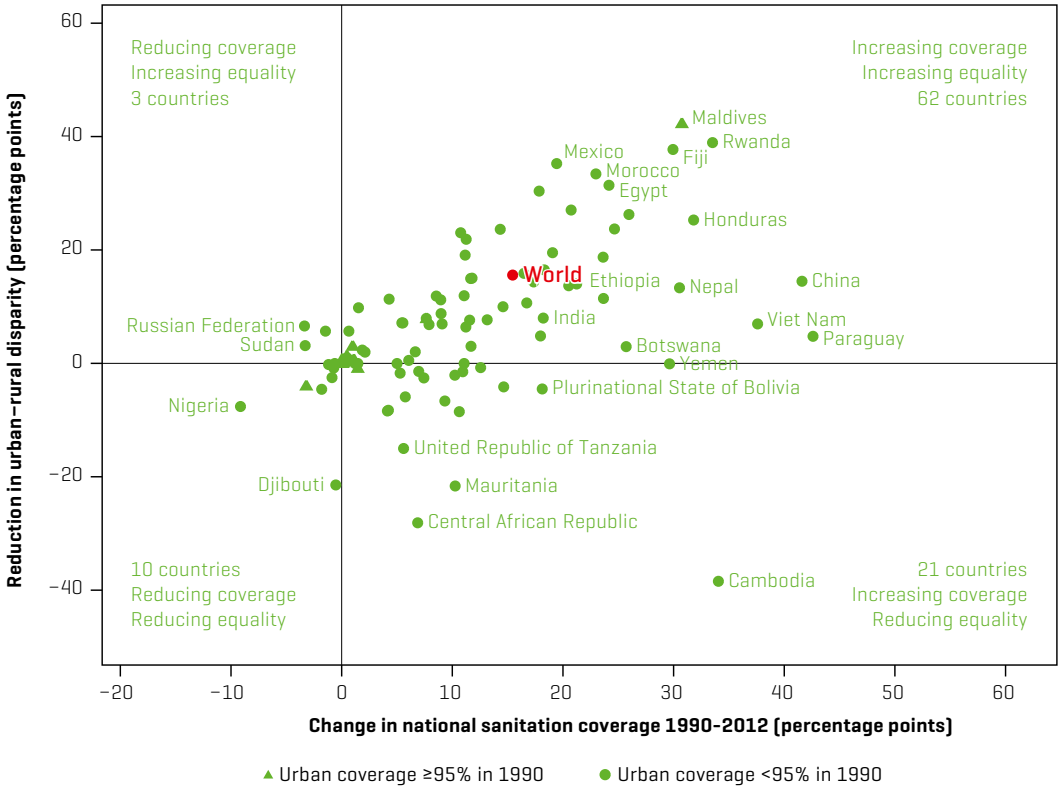


Fig. 22. Changes in improved sanitation coverage and urban–rural disparity in access, 1990–2012

Fig. 23 makes the same analysis for drinking water. In the lower right quadrant, progress has been faster in urban areas, leading to an increase in the urban–rural disparity in access. Examples include Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Niger.

In three quarters of countries, drinking water coverage and urban–rural equality both increased

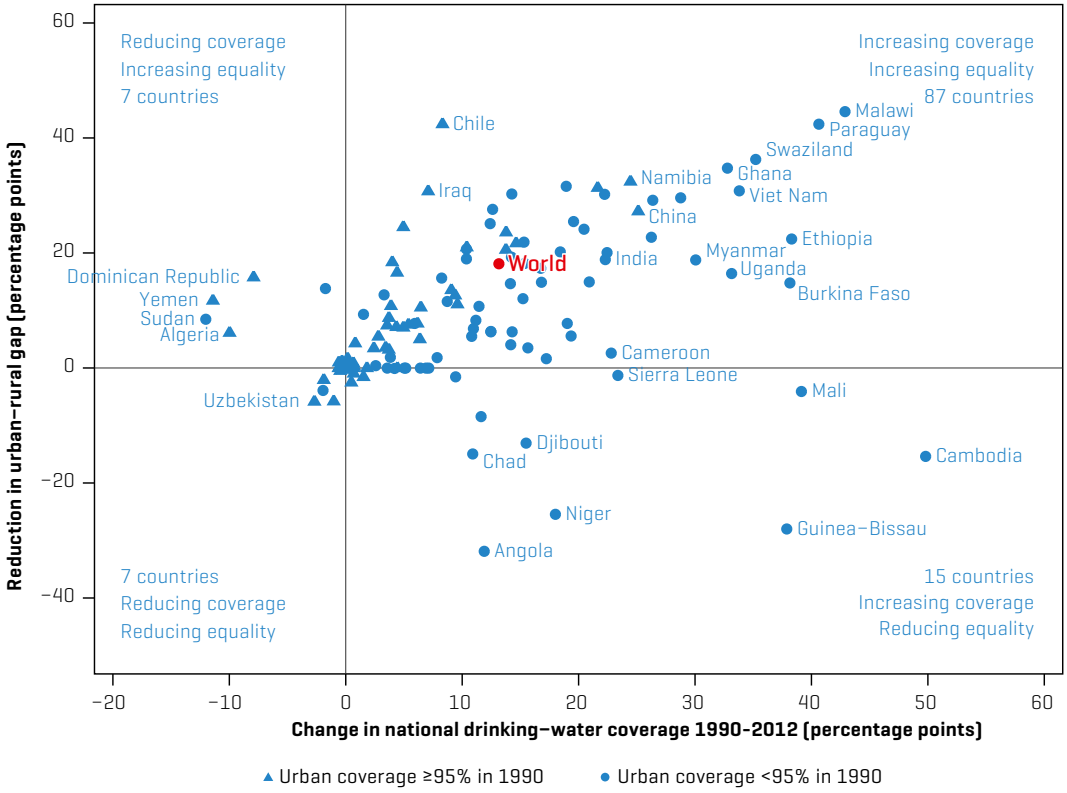


Fig. 23. Changes in improved drinking water coverage and urban–rural gap, 1990–2012

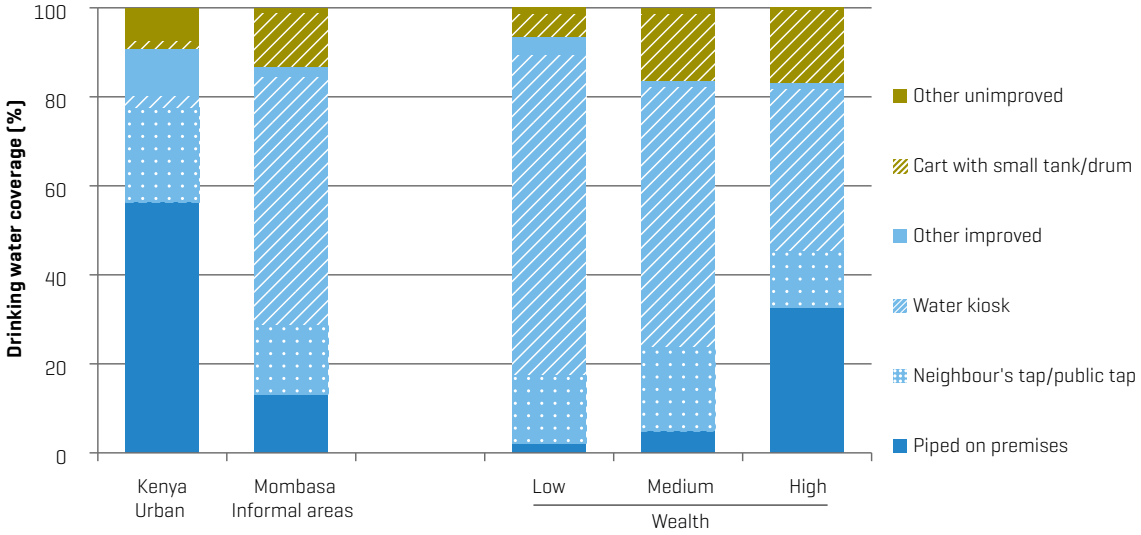
These graphs can be used by countries to aim for progress towards the upper right quadrant of the chart. Indeed, roughly three quarters of countries fall in the top right quadrant for both water and sanitation. For these countries, rural coverage increased faster than urban coverage, or coverage in rural areas was catching up with urban coverage, which already was at a very high level. Only in a few cases did urban coverage actually decline while rural coverage increased. Cambodia is an example of a country that has seen rapid expansion of coverage in both water and sanitation, but where progress has been faster in urban areas, increasing urban-rural gaps.

Inequalities within urban areas

Urban populations tend to have better access to improved water supply and sanitation compared with rural populations. However, there are also often striking intra-urban disparities in access. Those living in low-income, informal or illegal settlements tend to have lower levels of access to an improved water supply.

Improving coverage in informal urban settlements may require innovative approaches, such as pay-as-you-go services offered at water kiosks or public water points as an intermediate step towards a higher level of service. Fig. 24 shows how coverage levels in informal settlements in Mombasa differ from average coverage levels in urban Kenya. There is a much higher reliance on water kiosks in the informal settlements and less access to piped supplies on premises. Informal settlements themselves are far from homogeneous; almost a third of those who are better off in the informal settlements have a piped water supply on premises, whereas the poorest are twice as likely as the richest to rely on water kiosks.

People living in informal settlements in Mombasa rely more heavily on water kiosks and have less access to piped supplies on premises

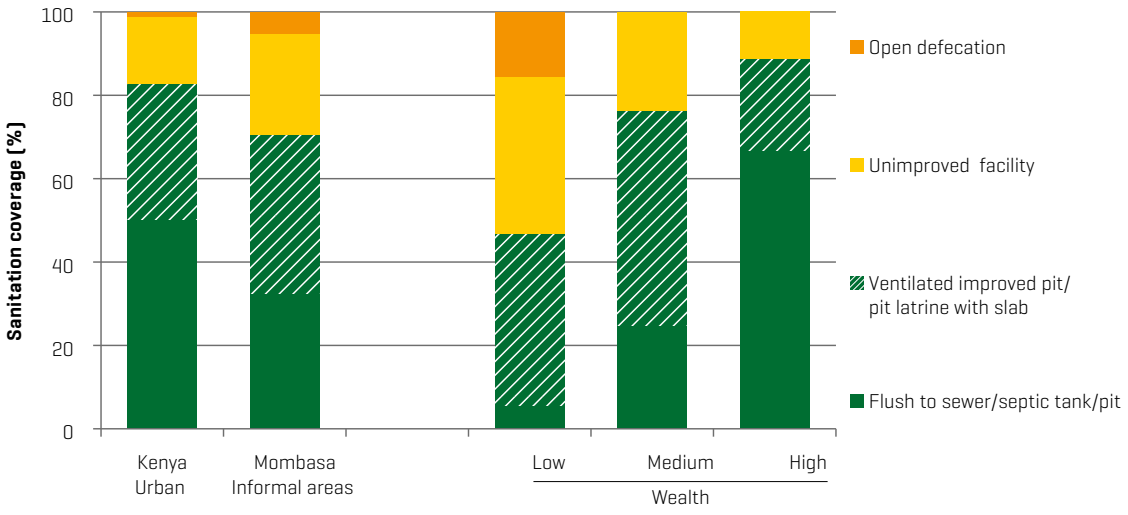


Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Mombasa informal areas, 2006 and Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2008

Fig. 24. Trends in drinking water coverage in informal settlements in Mombasa, Kenya

Using data from the same survey, Fig. 25 shows that sanitation coverage in the informal settlements of Mombasa does not differ very much from the overall urban sanitation coverage in urban Kenya. When further disaggregating the informal settlement population by relative wealth, a striking disparity is seen in the use of flush toilets: almost 70% of the wealthiest use flush toilets, compared with less than 10% among the poorest. Open defecation is practised by the lowest wealth category.

Open defecation is practised exclusively by the poorest in informal settlements in Mombasa



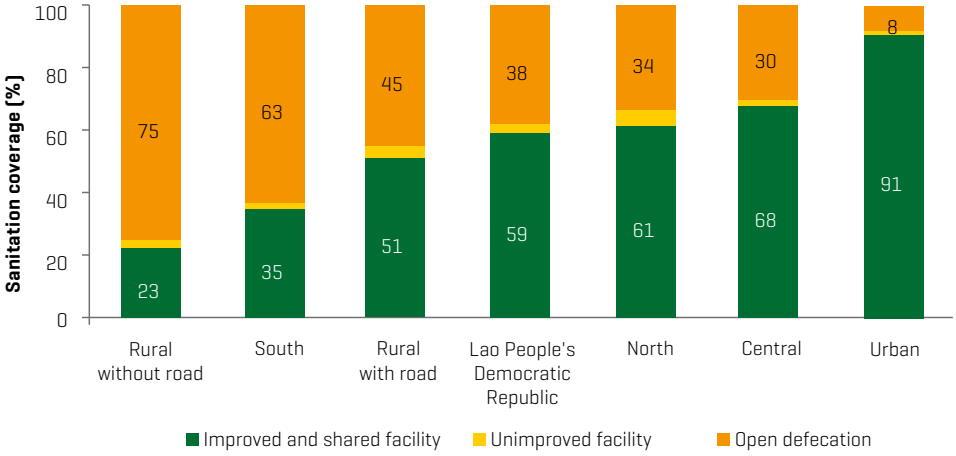
Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Mombasa informal areas, 2006 and Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2008

Fig. 25. Trends in improved sanitation coverage in informal settlements in Mombasa, Kenya

Inequalities within rural areas

Urban development concentrates services near capital cities, towns or large regional and provincial centres. Within rural areas, remote and difficult-to-reach areas, such as those far from roads, may have markedly lower access to improved water and sanitation compared with populations that are easier to reach. In Lao People's Democratic Republic, for example, improved sanitation coverage in rural areas without road access was less than half the rural average (Fig. 26).

Sanitation coverage in rural areas with road access is twice that in rural areas without road access in Lao People's Democratic Republic



Source: Lao People's Democratic Republic Social Indicator Survey, 2011–2012

Fig. 26. Sanitation coverage by geographic region, Lao People's Democratic Republic, 2011–2012

Inequalities based on wealth

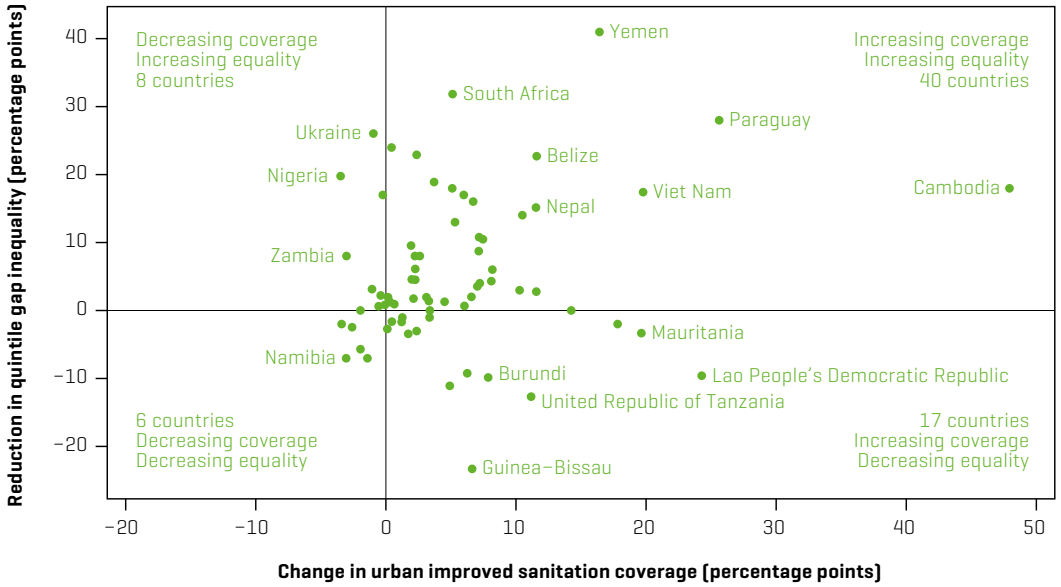
Wealth underpins access to improved water supply and sanitation and the ability to practise improved hygiene behaviours. There is a strong relationship between wealth, as measured by household assets, and use of improved water sources and sanitation. The household surveys used by the JMP collect information on household assets, which is used to construct a wealth index, ranking each household by relative wealth. The population can thus be divided into wealth quintiles, each group representing 20% of the population, be it for households in urban and rural areas or at the national level.

The difference in coverage between the richest and poorest 20% of the population, called quintile gap inequality, is a good indicator of wealth-based inequality. If progress primarily benefits the wealthy, quintile gap inequality will increase over time as the wealth gaps widen. These countries will be found in the lower right quadrant of the four-quadrant graphs presented below. Conversely, faster increases in coverage among the population in the poorest quintiles reduce the gap between rich and poor, and countries will plot in the upper right quadrant. Countries where the reference population had already reached a very high level of access in the baseline year are likely to end up in the upper right quadrant; as well, any progress in the marginalized population will almost automatically result in a reduction of the inequality gap. Countries where coverage has decreased will plot in the left-hand quadrants.

For urban sanitation (Fig. 27), the majority of the 75 countries for which wealth quintile data are available[8] are in the upper right quadrant, having demonstrated both an increase in coverage and a reduction in the inequality gap. For rural sanitation (Fig. 28), many more countries are in the lower right quadrant, where they have increased coverage but also have seen a widening of the quintile gap inequality.

[8] For a few countries, 1995 sanitation coverage figures are not available. Also for a few countries, the change in quintile gap is exactly zero, so countries plot on a line between quadrants.

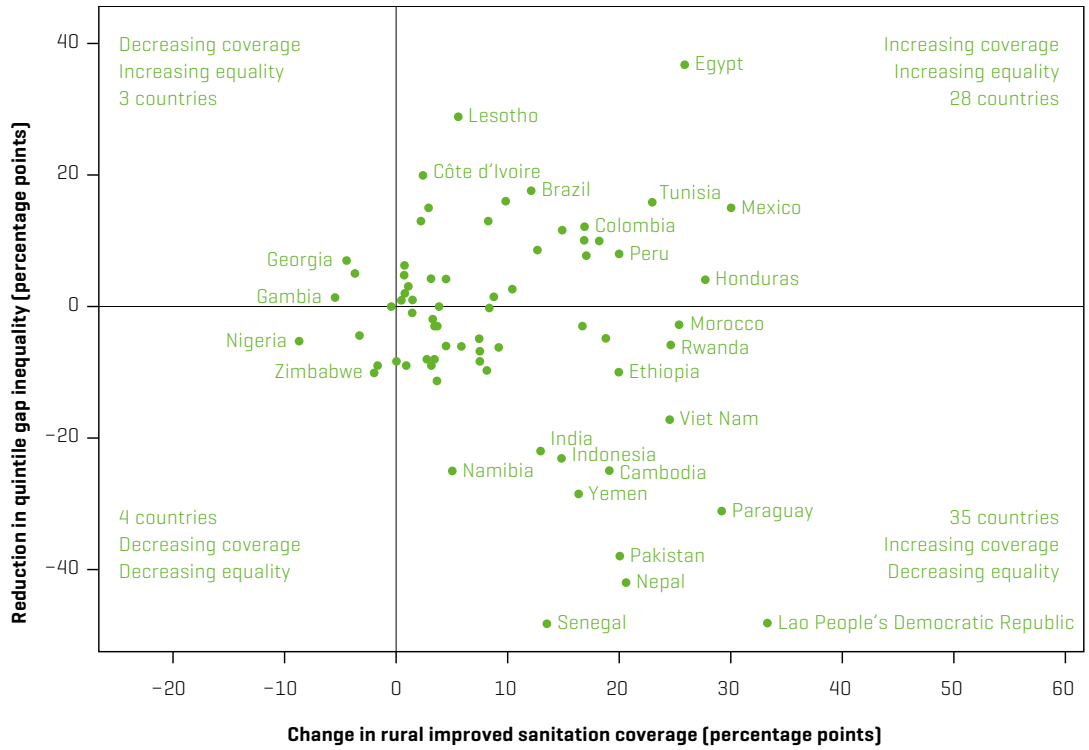
For urban sanitation, most countries demonstrate both an increase in coverage and a narrowing of the quintile gap inequality



Source: Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and World Health Surveys 1990–2010

Fig. 27. Reduction in quintile gap inequality/change in improved sanitation coverage in urban areas, 1995–2010

For rural sanitation, half of the countries demonstrate an increase in coverage but a decrease in equality



Source: Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and World Health Surveys 1990–2010

Fig. 28. Reduction in quintile gap inequality/change in improved sanitation coverage in rural areas, 1995–2010

▶ An increase in rural sanitation coverage often comes with an increase in inequality in the short term. As rural sanitation nears 100%, quintile gap inequality decreases, and countries plot in the upper right quadrant. In contrast, increases in urban sanitation coverage tend to reduce quintile gap inequalities.

▶ Cambodia provides a further example of this trend. Cambodia stands out for its achievements in increasing access to improved drinking water sources and sanitation in urban areas. Urban sanitation increased 48 percentage points, from 27% in 1995 to 75% in 2010, while reducing quintile gap inequality. Gains in rural sanitation are also impressive, rising from 4% to 23%, but with the wealthy benefiting more than the poor.

▶ Fig. 29 presents four key typologies in sanitation progress, according to access by the different wealth quintiles of the population:

- *Type 1:* Uneven progress across wealth quintiles – In some countries, progress continues to disproportionately benefit the wealthy, and wealth gaps increase, as shown in the example from rural Pakistan: the bottom 40–60% of the population has hardly benefited from improvements in sanitation. Most of those who gained access are in the top two quintiles.

- *Type 2:* Equitable progress across all wealth quintiles – Some countries see strong increases across wealth quintiles, with progress at comparable rates irrespective of wealth, as illustrated by the example from rural Peru. Notably, rural Peru shows low relative inequality but low levels of access, even in the richest quintiles. Any gains in improved coverage have been fairly evenly distributed across all quintiles.

- *Type 3:* Levelling up – Levelling up of coverage in the lowest quintiles is largely observed in higher middle income countries. In the example from urban Cambodia, the populations in the top two quintiles already have coverage close to 100%, whereas the populations in the other quintiles are catching up rapidly.

- *Type 4:* Stagnation – The example shows stagnating levels of improved sanitation coverage across all wealth quintiles.

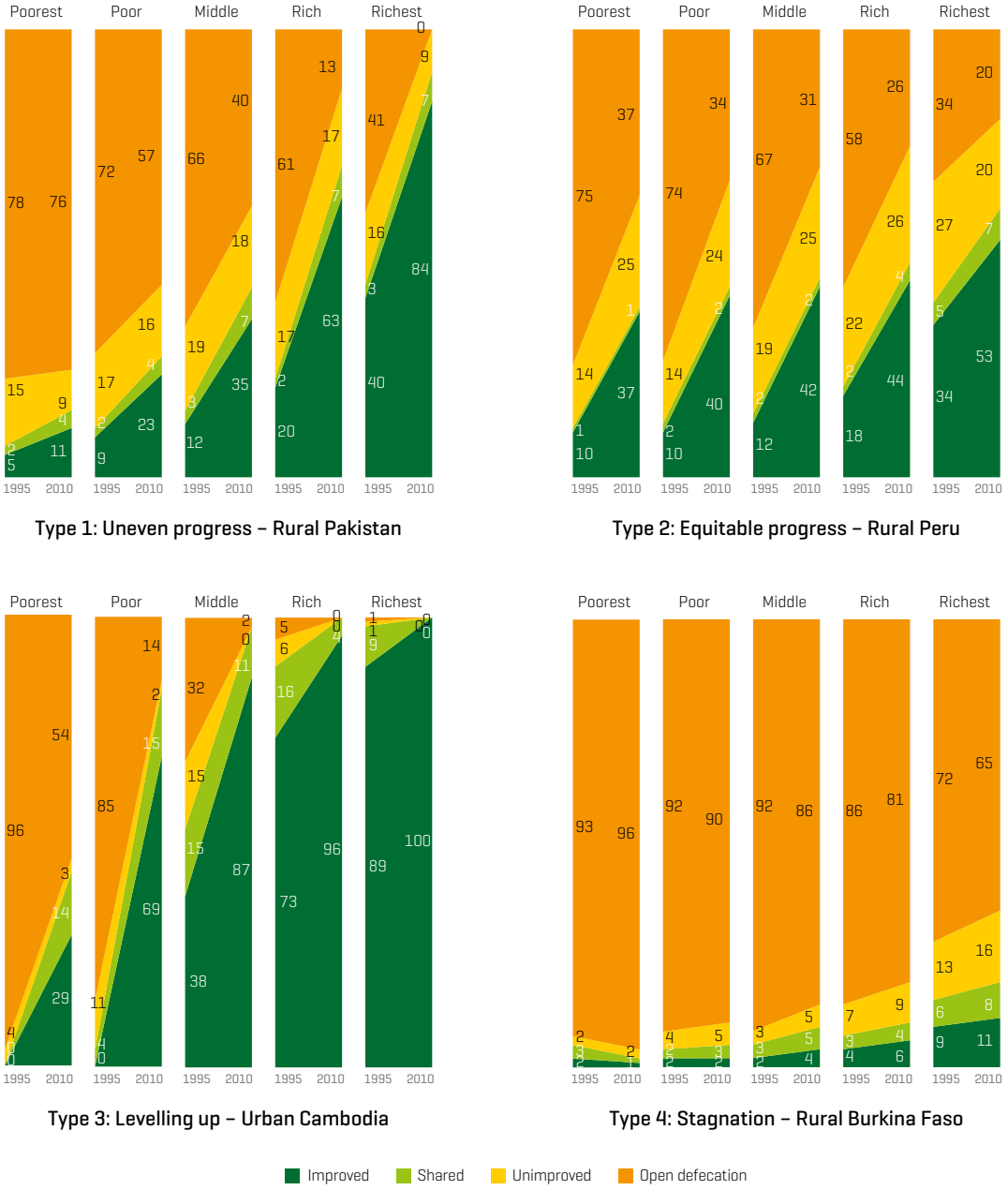
Inequalities faced by marginalized and excluded groups or persons

▶ Household surveys typically allow for the disaggregation of data by gender, ethnicity, language, education and religion. These data can be used to determine whether certain groups are systematically disadvantaged in terms of access to improved drinking water supply and sanitation relative to other groups in society. The rest of this section considers the particular ways in which inequality manifests. The exact dimensions of inequality vary from country to country, as well as across countries, depending on ethnic, language and religious differences. This section also gives examples of those individual-related inequalities that affect access to improved water and sanitation, such as gender and education levels. Although spatial, group or individual-related inequalities are common to every country of the globe, the examples presented in this section are mostly drawn from single countries. These countries are used as illustrative examples of common trends; they have not been singled out for comment, but have been identified based on the available evidence.

Ethnicity, language and religion

▶ Lao People's Democratic Republic is a diverse country, with many ethno-linguistic groups. Lao-Tai is the dominant ethno-linguistic group in the country; Chinese Tibetan and Mon-Khmer are minority ethnic groups, with more traditional ways of life. Although Lao People's Democratic Republic has made some gains in access to improved sanitation, inequalities between ethnic groups, compounded by spatial inequalities, have had an impact on equitable coverage. Open defecation among the Chinese Tibetan and Mon-Khmer groups is higher than among those who speak Lao-Tai, indicated by mother tongue of the head of the household (Fig. 30).

Progress in rural and urban sanitation coverage can be described by four key typologies, according to access by different wealth quintiles



Type 1: Uneven progress – Rural Pakistan

Type 2: Equitable progress – Rural Peru

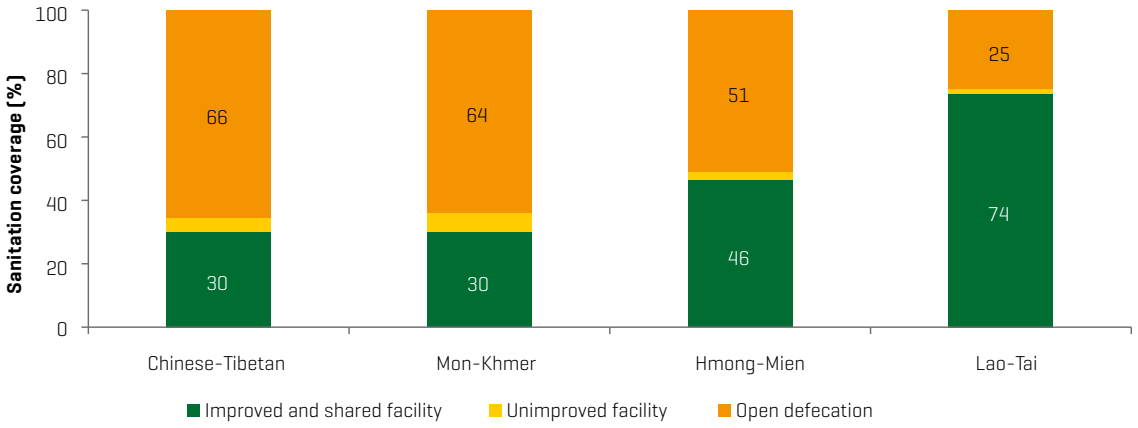
Type 3: Levelling up – Urban Cambodia

Type 4: Stagnation – Rural Burkina Faso

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and World Health Surveys 1990-2010

Fig. 29. Typologies of progress in sanitation coverage (%), 1995–2010

Sanitation coverage among minority populations in Lao People's Democratic Republic is half that of the majority of Lao-Tai speakers



Source: Lao People's Democratic Republic Social Indicator Survey, 2011–2012

Fig. 30. Sanitation coverage by mother tongue of head of household, Lao People's Democratic Republic, 2011–2012

Roma are one of Europe's largest minority groups, with significant populations in central and eastern Europe. Fig. 31 shows combined access to improved drinking water sources and sanitation, by wealth quintile, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, for both the general population and the Roma ethnic group. Although Roma are generally disadvantaged compared with the national population, sharp disparities in access to improved water sources and sanitation also exist within the Roma community. Whereas the richest Roma enjoy levels of access similar to those of the richest in the general population, there are large disparities in access between the poorest and richest Roma.

Disparities in access within the Roma population are more pronounced than differences between the Roma and the general population of Bosnia and Herzegovina

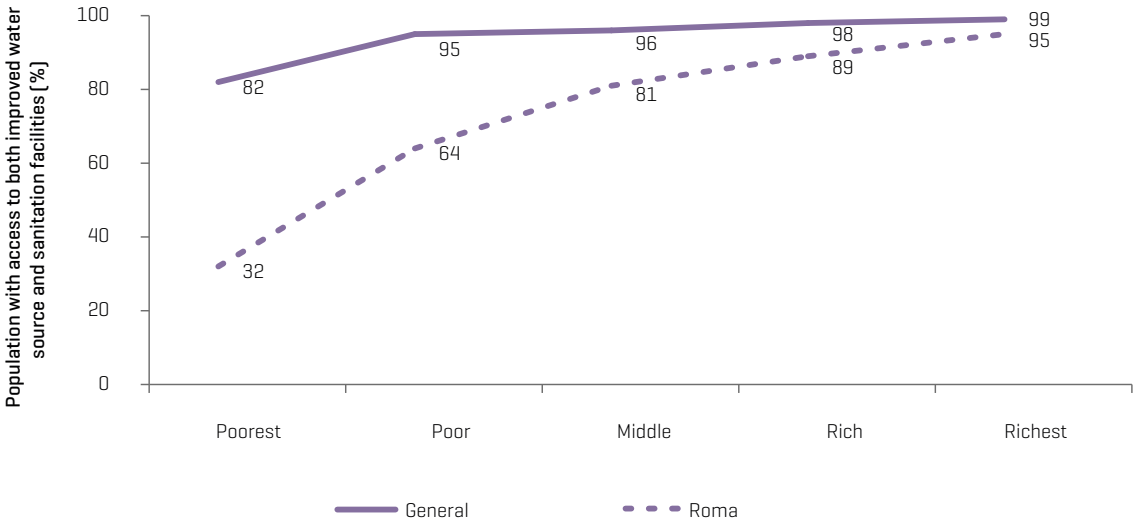


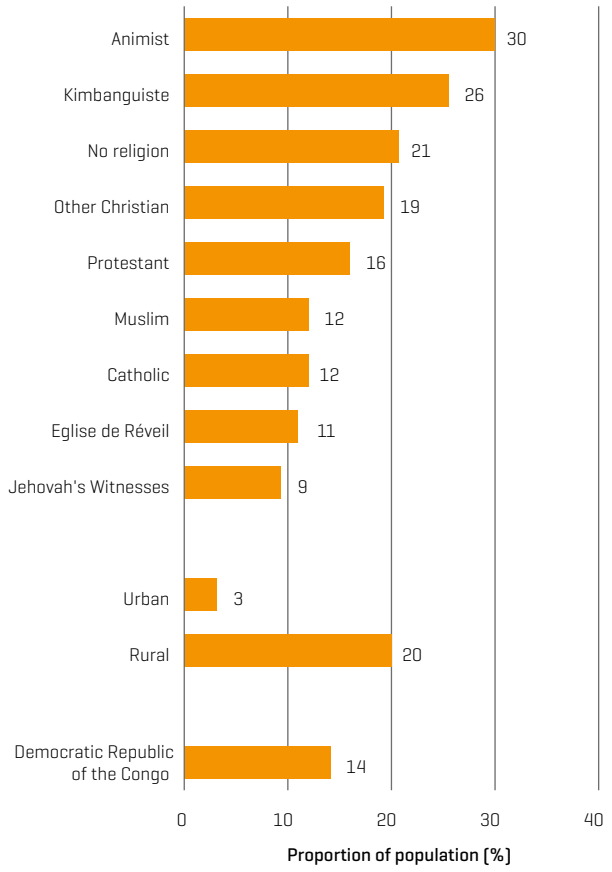
Fig. 31. Improved water and sanitation coverage, by wealth quintile, for the general population and Roma ethnic group, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2010

The Democratic Republic of the Congo has made remarkable progress in increasing use of improved sanitation facilities, with 14.7 million new users since 1990. However, although national averages indicate overall improvements, these have not been evenly distributed across the population. People with traditional animist religions tend to be more likely to practise open defecation than those following Christianity, Islam or other established religions (Fig. 32).

Education

Those without an education are also more likely to defecate in the open. The percentage of the population practising open defecation appears to decline with increasing levels of education. However, there are exceptions. Some countries – such as Cambodia – still have a large proportion of the population practising open defecation, even though they have secondary education. In Ethiopia, it is notable that there is still a relatively high percentage of the population with tertiary – or university level – education that practises open defecation (Fig. 33).

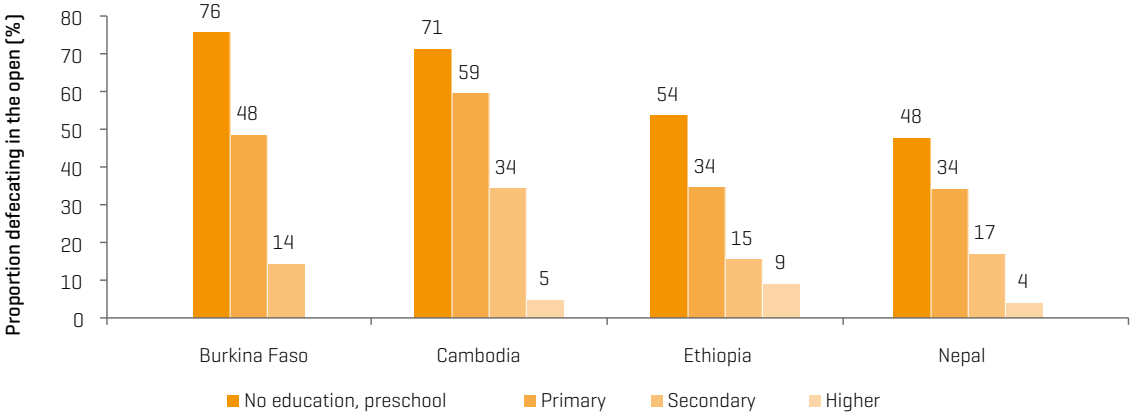
Open defecation practices in the Democratic Republic of the Congo show disparities according to the religion of the head of the household



Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2010

Fig. 32. Open defecation practices in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, by religion of household head

Open defecation practices in Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ethiopia and Nepal show disparities according to level of education



Source: Demographic and Health Surveys 1997-2010

Fig. 33. Open defecation practices according to level of education, 2012

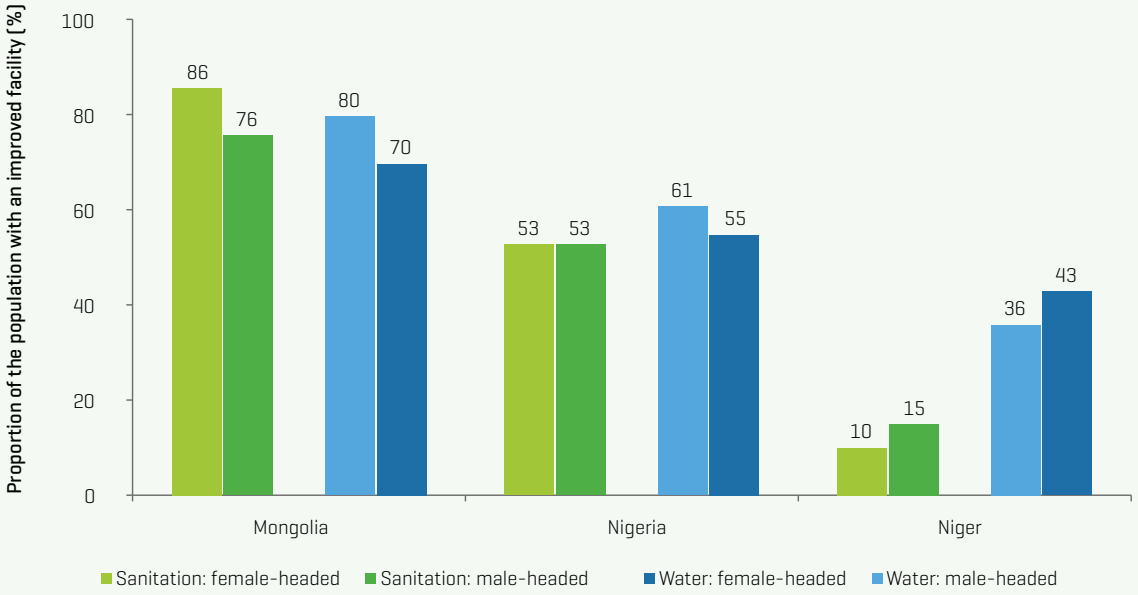
Intra-household inequalities

The monitoring of intra-household inequalities, such as access to improved drinking water sources and sanitation facilities according to gender, age or disability, is challenging, as illustrated in the box.

The challenge of monitoring intra-household inequalities

Monitoring gender and other intra-household inequalities, such as access by people with a disability or use of sanitation facilities by members of different age groups, is challenging. Cross-sectional surveys, such as Demographic and Health Surveys and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, are large-scale surveys, they are not specific to the water and sanitation sector, and they measure access at the household level, not at the individual level.

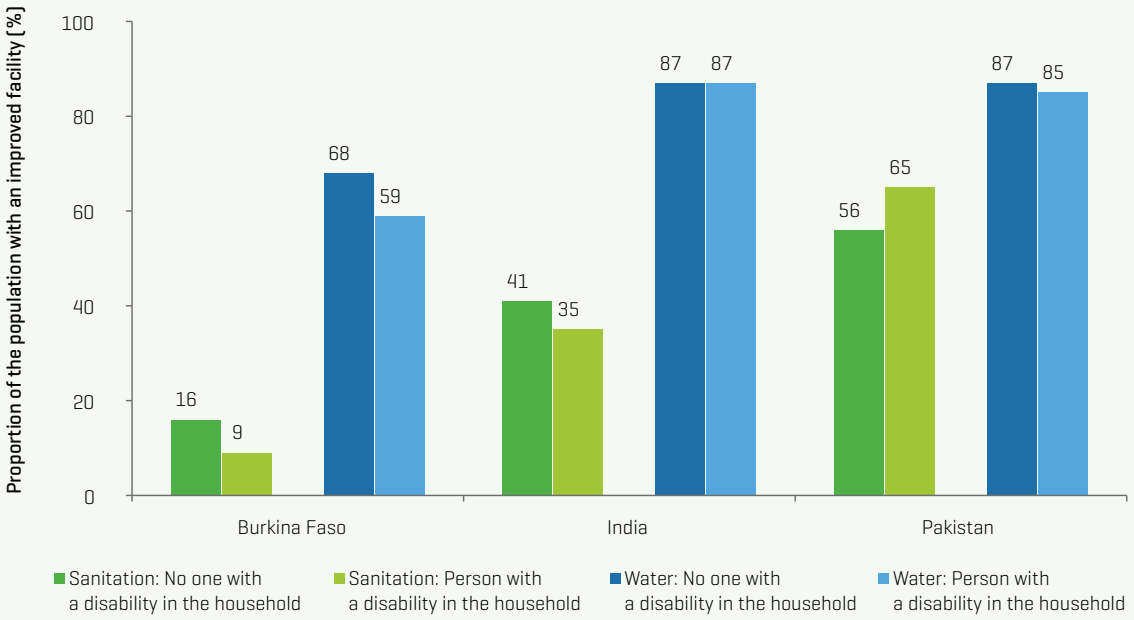
As these surveys collect information about the sex of the head of the household, it is tempting to use the findings to assess disparities in access between female-headed and male-headed households (see Fig. B.2). However, the sex of the head of the household may not reflect actual responsibilities or decision-making power in the household over obtaining access to drinking water and sanitation. Nor can female headship automatically be equated to being poorer than non-female-headed households; husbands working abroad may send remittances home— as a result, female-headed household may have additional purchasing power, which could translate to better levels of access. In some cases, the eldest living member may traditionally be considered the head of the household, even if she does not have influence over household decisions. This makes the interpretation of disparities in access by female-headed households difficult.



Source: Mongolia: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2006; Nigeria: Demographic and Health Survey, 2008; Niger: Demographic and Health Survey, 2008

Fig. B.2. Access to improved drinking water sources and sanitation facilities in female-headed and male-headed households in Mongolia, Nigeria and Niger

Similarly, household surveys that collect data on the presence of someone with a disability within the household should not generally be used to draw conclusions about differences in access to water and sanitation by households with and without someone with a disability (see Fig. B.3), as any observed correlations could be due to other determinants, such as poverty.



Source: World Health Surveys 2003–2004

Fig. B.3. Access to improved drinking water sources and sanitation facilities according to the presence of someone with a disability within the household in Burkina Faso, India and Pakistan

These examples serve to illustrate that in order to better understand intra-household differences in access, data should go beyond those collected at the household level, and dedicated studies or surveys are required.

Conclusions

This section of the report serves to highlight the gaps in access to improved drinking water and sanitation between urban and rural areas, between different subregions or social groups, as well as between the rich and the poor. It shows that it is usually the poor and otherwise excluded and marginalized populations who tend to have least access to improved drinking water supplies and sanitation. Interventions that do not have an equity focus may exacerbate inequality by failing to reach the most disadvantaged subgroups. Closing these gaps requires explicit consideration of those who are being left behind. As the equity tree analysis illustrates, there are multiple dimensions of inequality, which can overlap, combine or reinforce one another. Without specific attention to marginalized or vulnerable groups, it is possible to see national averages improve while within-country inequality increases.

Certain types of inequalities, such as those linked to urban and rural differences or wealth disparities, can be tracked through nationally representative household surveys across many or most countries in the JMP database. However, this section also serves to highlight the limitations of existing tools. Certain dimensions of inequality are not adequately captured by most of the household surveys currently in the JMP database: for instance, they do not collect separate information on disparities that exist in the use of facilities within a household.

Tracking and reporting progress after 2015 (see Section C) will require new indicators that are capable of measuring the levels of access of specific disadvantaged groups, such as people living in informal settlements, indigenous peoples, older persons, people with disabilities, children and women. These indicators will require explicit targets for reducing these forms of inequalities as well as strategies and programmes to reach these populations.

SECTION C: A FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING WASH POST-2015

This report has focused on the status of and trends in inequalities in access to improved drinking water sources and sanitation. Equitable access to WASH is an essential element of the right to water and sanitation. Progressive realization of this right in general, and for vulnerable and marginalized groups in particular, requires further action at a scale and intensity sufficient to narrow the spatial and social inequalities faced by the poorest and most disadvantaged people. Enhanced data collection and analysis are critical in highlighting the kinds of inequalities shown in the previous section, as well as identifying those excluded from the overall gains made in increasing access to WASH.

Following an update on the post-2015 technical consultations facilitated by the JMP on universal access to basic and safely managed services, this section reviews the key challenges to be addressed by an expanded framework for monitoring WASH post-2015. The expanded framework described here supersedes the proposal set out in the 2013 report.

Universal access to basic services

The JMP convened a series of technical consultations on post-2015 WASH targets and indicators. The process involved establishing five working groups[9] and facilitating an extensive consultation with more than 100 experts from over 60 organizations worldwide over a three-year period.

Photo: Katherine Anderson/WSSCC

2.5 billion
lack access to improved sanitation

748 million
people lack access to an improved source of drinking water

1 billion
people practice open defecation

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) are essential for health, welfare and livelihoods. Increased access and better services lead to higher levels of school achievement and improved economic productivity. Yet too many people do not have these basic human rights. After 2015, we must do better.

The vision

Universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene

The target

By 2030:

- to eliminate open defecation;
- to achieve universal access to basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for households, schools and health facilities;
- to halve the proportion of the population without access at home to safely managed drinking water and sanitation services; and
- to progressively eliminate inequalities in access.

These recommendations have been developed through an extensive technical consultation; over 100 experts from over 60 organizations worldwide have debated them during the last three years. They are ambitious, yet achievable.

More information about the consultation process, corresponding definitions of terms and indicators, and the ways these targets contribute towards progress on poverty, health, nutrition, education, gender and economic growth can be found at **www.wssinfo.org**

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

The proposed targets emerging from this process are, by 2030, to:

- eliminate open defecation;
- achieve universal access to basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for households, schools and health-care facilities;
- halve the proportion of the population without access at home to safely managed drinking water and sanitation services; and
- progressively eliminate inequalities in access.

It was widely agreed that the proposed post-2015 targets for WASH should build on the existing MDG targets – with non-discrimination and equity as central components. Achieving universal access to a basic drinking water source appears within reach, but universal access to basic sanitation will require a substantial acceleration in the pace of change. The targets go further to address "unfinished business", including the shortfall in progress on sanitation as well as ensuring access for the hardest-to-reach people.

[9] Working groups on 1) drinking water, 2) sanitation, 3) hygiene, 4) equity and non-discrimination and 5) advocacy and communication.

Central to the measurability and monitoring of the draft proposals for post-2015 targets will be the development of tools for monitoring to ensure that services are targeted to – and benefit – the poorest and most disadvantaged people.

▶ A summary of the vision and proposed targets can be found in a series of post-2015 leaflets, together with more in-depth information on the five working groups, available on the JMP website at www.wssinfo.org/post-2015-monitoring/.

Safely managed services

▶ The need for all countries to achieve "safely managed drinking water and sanitation services" has been recognized by the post-2015 proposals.

▶ *Safely managed drinking water services* reliably deliver water that is sufficient to meet domestic needs and does not represent a significant risk to health. This implies a system that delivers water to the household or plot and includes measures to prevent risks and to verify water quality. The proposed indicator for global monitoring of access to safely managed drinking water services is:

➔ Use of a water source at the household or plot that reliably delivers enough water to meet domestic needs, complies with WHO guideline values for *Escherichia coli*, arsenic and fluoride, and is subject to a verified risk management plan.

▶ An improved water source (piped water, public tap/standpost, tubewell/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater) can be safely managed. Unimproved sources (unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, surface water) are by definition not safely managed. Delivered water (e.g. through trucks, carts, sachets or bottles) can potentially be safely managed, but if these are the primary drinking water sources, other improved sources of water must be accessible at the household or plot for other domestic uses (e.g. washing, bathing).

▶ *Safely managed sanitation services* include the regular use of a basic sanitation facility (it is an improved sanitation facility that likely separates human excreta from human contact, and that is shared among no more than 5 households or 30 persons, whichever is fewer, if the users know each other) at the household level, as well as the safe management of faecal sludge at the household, neighbourhood, community and city levels through the proper emptying of sludge from on-site cess pits or septic tanks, transport of the sludge to a designated disposal/treatment site and/or reuse of excreta as needed and as appropriate to the local context. The percentage of the population with safely managed sanitation services is defined as the fraction of households using a basic sanitation service whose excreta are:

- carried through a sewer network to a designated location (e.g. treatment facility);
- hygienically collected from septic tanks or latrine pits by a suction truck (or similar equipment that limits human contact) and transported to a designated location (e.g. treatment facility or solid waste collection site); or
- stored on site (e.g. in a sealed latrine pit) until they are safe to handle and reuse (e.g. as an agricultural input).

▶ The proposed indicator for global monitoring of access to safely managed sanitation services is:

➔ The percentage of people (1) who use a basic sanitation facility and (2) whose excreta are safely transported to a designated disposal/treatment site or treated in situ before being reused or returned to the environment.

▶ Global monitoring of access to safely managed sanitation services must engage at both the household and community levels. Households can provide information on the types of sanitation facilities they use, as well as any treatment and reuse of excreta they undertake. In communities where excreta are transported away from households, information is required from service providers and/or regulatory institutions regarding the transport, treatment and discharge of wastes into the environment.

▶ The JMP is currently refining definitions and potential indicators for global monitoring of progress in this area.

Safely managed drinking water services – recommendations of the Water Quality Task Force

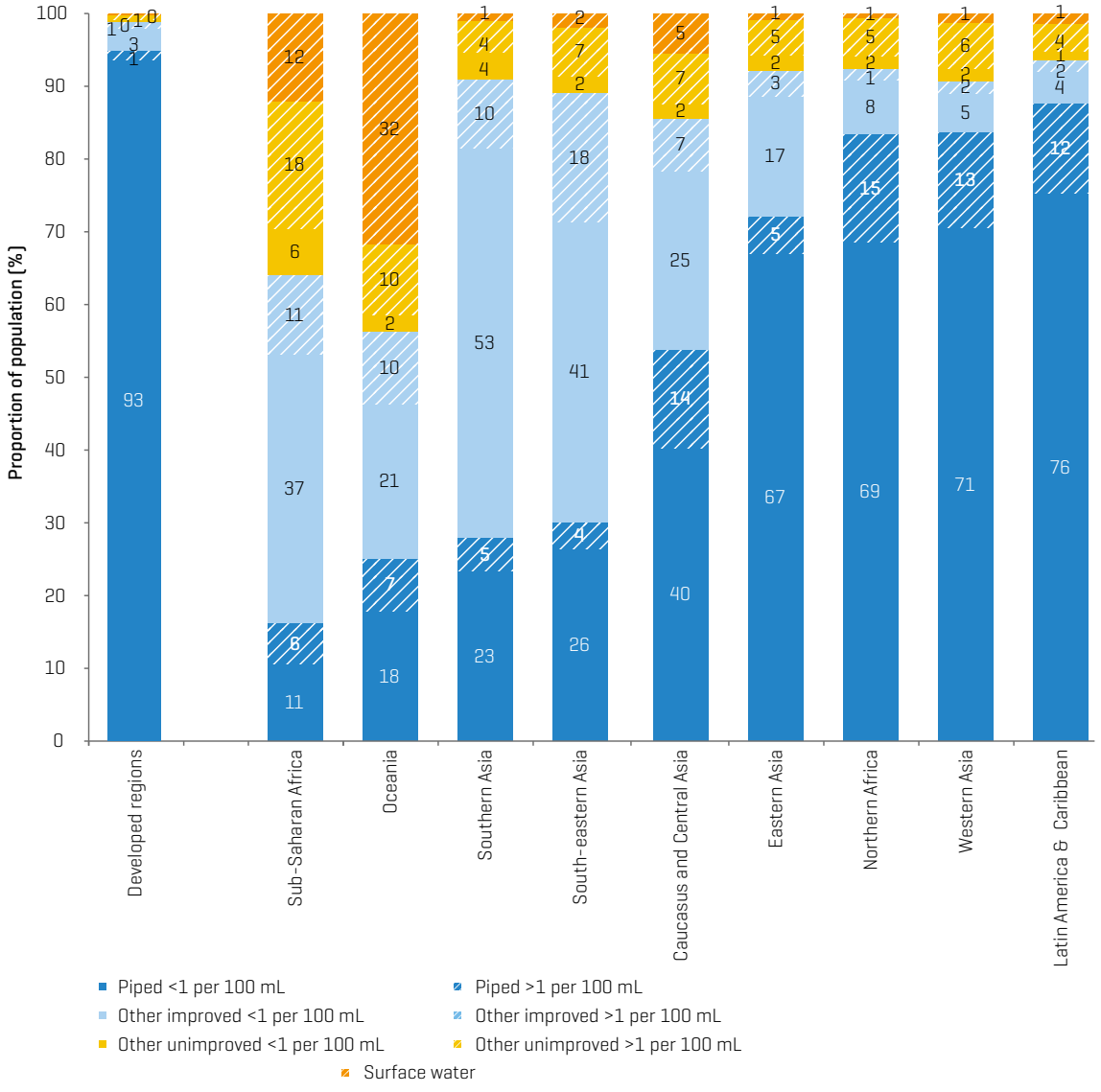
▶ The JMP Technical Task Force on Water Quality Monitoring, which met in 2010 and 2013, has advised the JMP on options for monitoring of drinking water quality and water safety in future reporting.

▶ Drinking water quality is the composition of drinking water at the time of sampling. The most important

contaminants from a public health perspective are faecal pathogens (faecal contamination is monitored using *E. coli* as an indicator organism) and the elements arsenic and fluoride, which can occur naturally, especially in groundwater. The proxy for drinking water quality used to date by the JMP is use of "improved sources", which by their nature provide some protection against faecal contamination. However, it is increasingly recognized that water from improved sources is not necessarily free from contamination.

A new systematic review of the literature,[10] commissioned by the JMP, identified 345 studies with drinking water quality data and has been used to estimate global exposure to faecal contamination in drinking water. The study estimates that 1.8 billion people globally use a source of drinking water that is faecally contaminated. Of these, 1.1 billion people drink water that is of at least "moderate" risk (>10 faecal indicator bacteria per 100 mL sample). Data from nationally randomized studies suggest that 10% of improved sources may be "high" risk, containing at least 100 faecal indicator bacteria per 100 mL (Fig. 34). Water quality is best in piped water and in high- and middle-income countries, compared with Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.

Improved sources are frequently contaminated with faecal indicator bacteria



Source: Bain R, Cronk R, Hossain R et al. Global assessment of exposure to fecal contamination through drinking-water. Tropical Medicine & International Health. 2014

Fig. 34. Faecal contamination of drinking water (cfu [colony-forming units] of *E.Coli*/100ml), by source type and MDG region

[10] Bain R, Cronk R, Wright J et al. Fecal contamination of drinking water in low and middle income countries: a systematic review and meta-analysis. PLoS Med. 2014.

Spot measures of bacterial contamination are not robust measures of water safety. Microbial contamination can be highly variable in time and space, and occasional testing can miss important risks. Drinking water safety can be ensured only when water supply systems are designed, constructed and managed in a way that minimizes and addresses risks that could cause contamination. Monitoring of water safety should therefore include both water quality testing and risk management measures (Fig. 35).

Monitoring of water safety should include both water quality testing and risk management

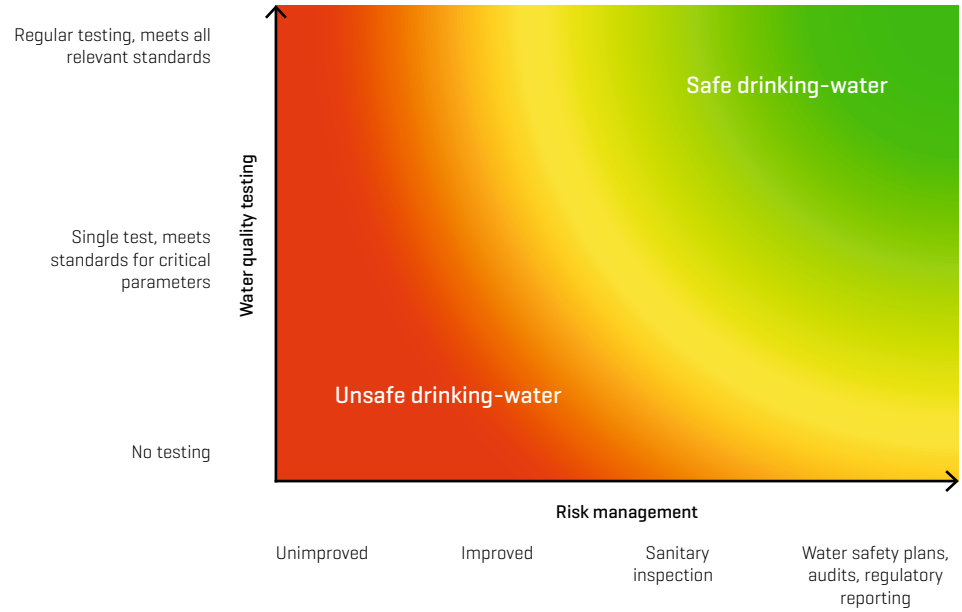


Fig. 35. Water quality testing and risk management for improved drinking water safety

The JMP is developing a framework for collecting data on both water quality and risk management. Household drinking water quality is currently measured in nationally representative surveys in Bangladesh, Ghana, Nepal and Pakistan. In some of the national surveys where water quality testing is planned, in Uganda, Ecuador and Ethiopia, water sector specialists will visit the drinking water supplies and conduct both water quality testing and sanitary inspection, which is a form of risk management, as illustrated in Fig. 35. The JMP is in discussion with drinking water regulators to see how the data collected by national service providers or regulators could feed into global monitoring of water safety. A water safety monitoring package will be piloted in 2014–2015.

Safely managed sanitation services – data gaps to be addressed

The challenges of defining and monitoring safely managed sanitation services for excreta and wastewater management are even more difficult than the challenges associated with safely managed drinking water services. Over half the world's population now lives in urban areas; by 2050, this proportion will increase to 7 out of 10 people.[11] Almost all urban population growth in the next 30 years will occur in cities, mega-cities and secondary cities, as well as the informal settlements of developing countries. The statistics of projected growth present a growing challenge of sanitation for the urban poor, who tend to rely on on-site sanitation, requiring systematic management of faecal sludge.

[11] World population prospects: The 2012 revision. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, Population Estimates and Projections Section; 2014 (http://esa.un.org/wpp/, accessed 12 April 2014).

Few reliable data are available, but best estimates suggest that up to 90% of wastewater in developing countries is discharged untreated directly into rivers, lakes or the ocean.[12] Inequalities in access to improved sanitation are compounded when sewage is removed from households of the wealthy, only for it to be discharged untreated or partially treated into storm drains, waterways or landfills, polluting the residential areas inhabited by the poor. Urban sanitation at scale depends on a whole sanitation chain approach.

There are a number of initiatives planned to help provide the data that cannot be collected through household surveys. For instance, WHO is preparing guidance on "Sanitation Safety Planning for Safe Wastewater Use" as well as "Sanitation and Health Guidelines". Adjustments to JMP definitions are also under consideration to take into account situations where networked sewerage exists, but there is no functional institutional and management framework (policies, planning and budgeting, as well as regulation) in place to deal with sewage treatment and disposal.[13]

Expanding the WASH monitoring framework

Effective monitoring of safe management of water and sanitation services, as well as universal coverage, will require both drawing on existing data collection methods as well as exploring new sources of data, such as information from service providers and regulators and user-reported data.

Data evolution and revolution

When the JMP adopted the use of surveys and census data as the basis for monitoring progress in its 2000 report, it had access to data from about 100 surveys and many more data sources from administrative records. This 2014 report uses 1500 datasets, primarily from household surveys and censuses; only 300 datasets are from routine monitoring methods, such as administrative records. Country estimates have greatly improved since the 2000 report, enabling their use at regional and local levels for better WASH policy formulation, programme design and resource allocation. With the post-2015 era on the horizon, the JMP is reviewing its methods (see Annex 1) in preparation for the next generation of WASH monitoring.

Part of this 15-fold increase in the availability of data from household surveys and censuses is due to the decreased cost of such data collection measures. There are increasing opportunities to harness new digital technology and to tap into open-access and crowd-sourced data to enrich our understanding of how countries are progressing. Advancements in information and communication technologies such as geographic information system–enabled mobile devices provide a new set of tools to map the location of infrastructure, log service users, monitor the actual use of WASH facilities by all individuals within a household and document the functionality of the service. For instance, mobile devices can increase the speed and ease of administering surveys, greatly eliminating the human errors that are often associated with data gathering. Digital technology can improve the quality and timeliness of data for decision-making, planning and budget allocation in both rural and urban environments. Digital technology also holds the potential to help monitor whether services are targeted to, and reaching, the most marginalized and vulnerable populations.

[12] Corcoran E, Nellemann C, Baker E, Bos R, Osborn D, Savelli H, eds. Sick water? The central role of wastewater management in sustainable development. A rapid response assessment. United Nations Environment Programme, UN-HABITAT, GRID-Arendal; 2010 (http://www.unep.org/pdf/SickWater_screen.pdf, accessed 29 April 2014).

[13] Baum R, Luh J, Bartram J. Sanitation: a global estimate of sewerage connections without treatment and the resulting impact on MDG progress. Environ Sci Technol. 2013;47(4):1994–2000.

New priorities for monitoring

Achieving the proposed post-2015 targets will require targeted measures that encompass hygiene behaviour (such as handwashing with soap and menstrual hygiene management) as well as WASH access beyond the household setting (schools and health-care facilities). These new priorities for monitoring require renewed efforts to collect high-quality data that fill the current data gaps.

New indicators

Handwashing with soap is notoriously difficult to capture in household surveys and has not previously been reported in JMP updates. Since 2009, Demographic and Health Surveys and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys have routinely measured, through observation, the availability of soap and water in the place where household members usually wash their hands. Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys ask whether the household has any soap (or detergent, ash, mud or sand) in the house for washing hands; if so, the respondent is asked to show the handwashing material to the interviewer. Data on these two handwashing indicators are emerging from 35 countries and counting. An analysis of the indicators from the 12 countries with available data reveals that the levels of handwashing with soap are generally low in many of the countries (Fig. 36); moreover, places for handwashing with water and soap are more likely to be observed in the wealthiest households.

Places for handwashing with water and soap are more likely to be observed in the wealthiest households in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia

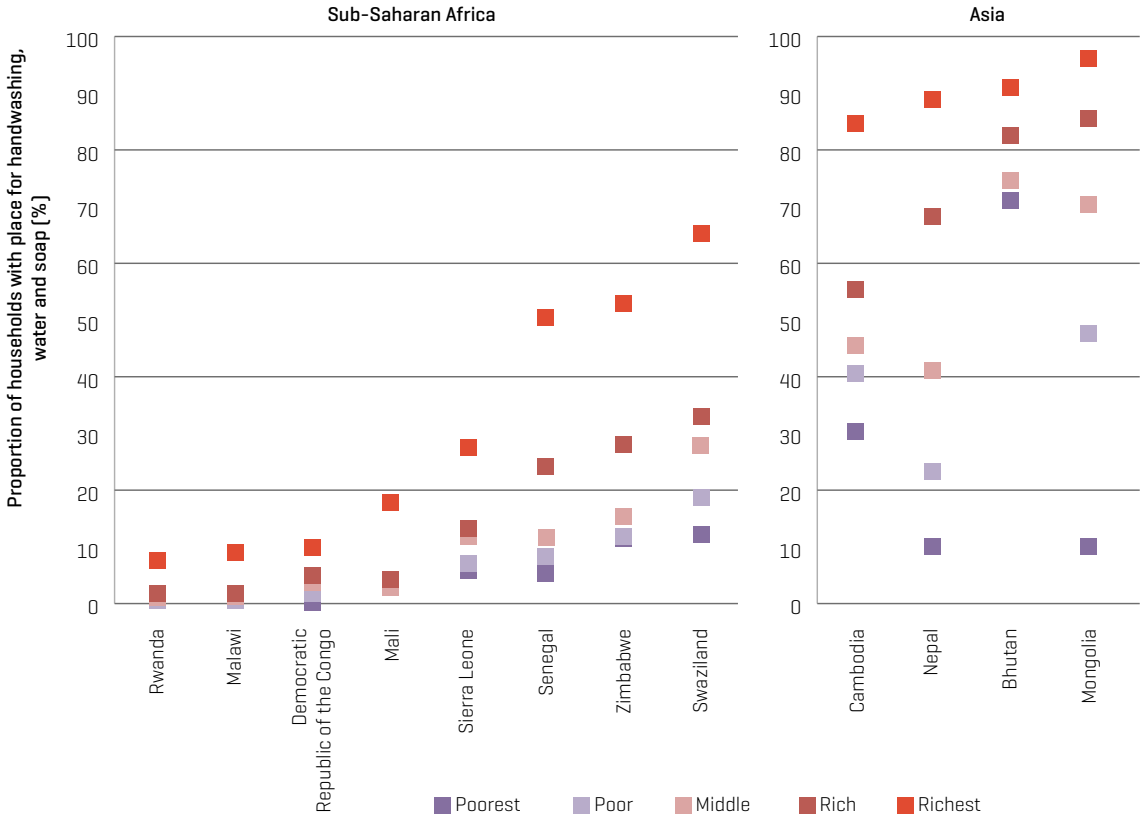


Fig. 36. Proportion of households where a place for handwashing was observed and where water and soap (or other locally used cleansing agent) were available, sub-Saharan Africa and Asia, 2006–2010

New settings

▶ Most surveys report primarily on household-level access. The technical consultations on post-2015 WASH targets and indicators highlighted health-care facilities and schools as important extra-household settings; new initiatives are under way to strengthen data collection on WASH in these settings, as well as to monitor access beyond the household for disadvantaged groups and those experiencing inequalities related to individual status. Although data are few and often not nationally representative, a recent review of the literature[14] found that less than half of health-care facilities surveyed in low- and middle-income countries had at least one functional improved water source within 500 metres.

▶ A toolkit for monitoring WASH in schools has been developed for integration within national education information monitoring systems. Data are currently available for about 70 countries, and the JMP is planning to work with partners in the education sector to clarify WASH norms and standards as well as to harmonize indicators that can be aggregated for the purpose of global monitoring.

Strengthening national monitoring systems

▶ The post-2015 WASH sector proposals for universal access as well as safely managed services ultimately depend on enhanced national monitoring systems. It is envisaged that data collection will increasingly be conducted by national authorities and will require closer collaboration among WASH-related sector ministries as well as the users of services, communities, civil society and the private sector. The real impact of stronger monitoring will be the greater availability of up-to-date WASH data, which can be used for national sector planning and tied to systems of governance, participation and feedback that strengthen the capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their obligations to all rights holders.

▶ Some countries have already established inventories or management information systems that provide regular surveillance. This requires political will alongside sufficient human resources, dedicated budgets, clear reporting responsibilities and sustained institutional capacity building, together with independent regulatory authorities.

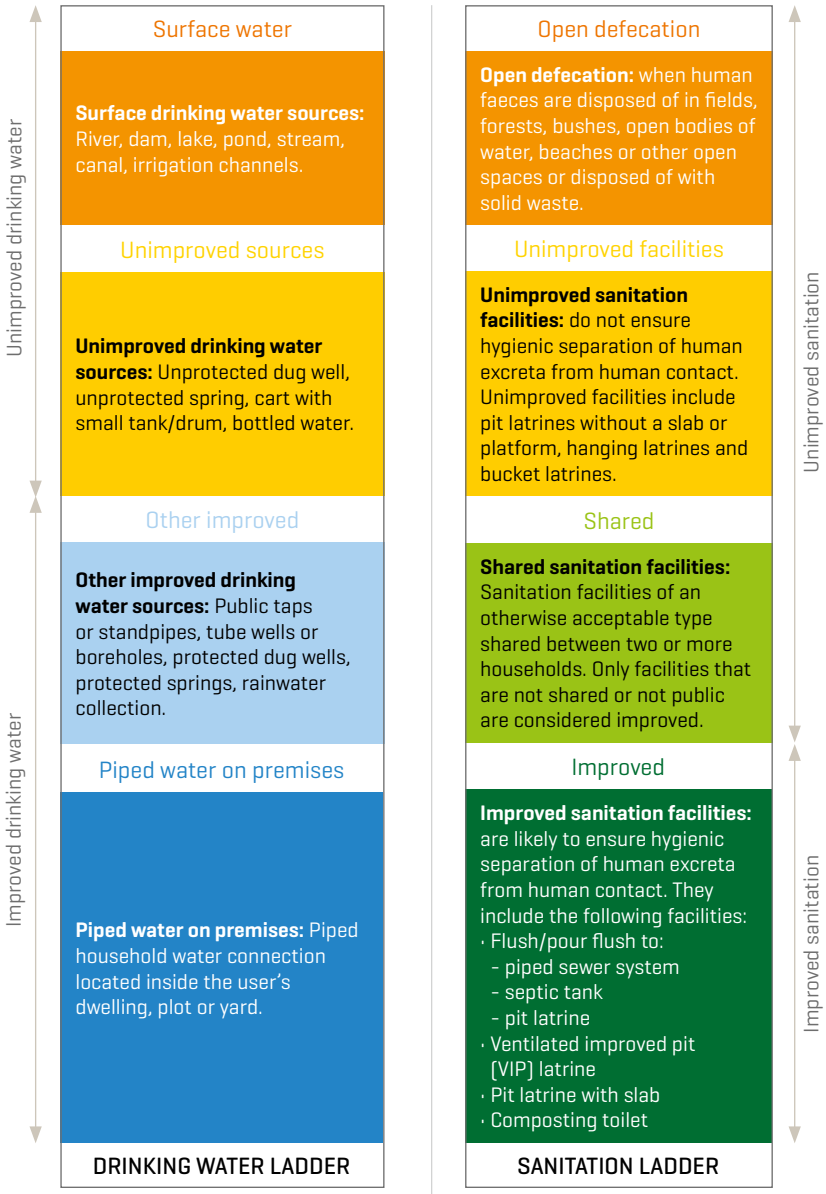
▶ In the run-up to 2015 and beyond, the JMP aims to support the development of these emerging areas of monitoring, as well as to continue to promote the standardization of datasets to ensure comparability across countries and to encourage efforts to ensure that these datasets are kept updated and sustained over time.

[14] Landscape report on the status of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) and environmental conditions in health care facilities. Draft report. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2014.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: THE JMP METHOD

The JMP is tasked with providing estimates that are comparable among countries and across time. Because definitions of "improved" sanitation facilities and drinking water sources can vary widely among countries, the JMP has established a standard set of categories that are used to analyse national data on which the MDG trends and estimates are based (see the categories and definitions of access to drinking water and sanitation to the right). The population data used in this report, including the proportion of the population living in urban and rural areas, are those established by the UN Population Division.[15] The definitions and data sources used by the JMP are often different from those used by national governments. Estimates in this report may therefore differ from national estimates. According to the JMP, an improved drinking water source is one that, by the nature of its construction, adequately protects the source from outside contamination, particularly faecal matter. An improved sanitation facility is one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. The coverage estimates for improved sanitation facilities presented in this report are discounted by the proportion of the population that shared an improved type of sanitation facility. The percentage of the population that shares a sanitation facility of an otherwise improved type is subtracted from the trend estimates of improved sanitation facilities. This is derived from the average of data from household surveys or censuses with such a ratio.



For each country, the JMP estimates[16] are based on fitting a regression[17] line to a series of data points from household surveys and censuses. Because the regression involves retrofitting the entire time series, estimates may differ from and may not be comparable to earlier estimates for the same reference year (including the 1990 baseline year). This is a result of adding newly available data and filling in missing data for past years. Questions are often raised about the appropriateness of using a linear trend line. It can be argued that other types of curve-fitting procedures might better reflect the progression of coverage over time. However, the paucity of data points in many countries makes the use of more complex procedures inconsistent with good statistical practice. When MDG monitoring commenced, linear regression was deemed the best method for the limited amount of often poorly comparable data on file (some countries had as few as two data points for many years), especially given the relatively short time frame of the MDGs – 25 years is only a fraction of the time needed to go from no access to full coverage. Unfortunately, the current use of linear regression to

[15] World population prospects: The 2012 revision. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, Population Estimates and Projections Section; 2014 (http://esa.un.org/wpp/, accessed 12 April 2014).

[16] For communication purposes in its report, the JMP displays these proportions as rounded integers, which together add to 100% for drinking water and sanitation, respectively. For its database on the JMP website (www.wssinfo.org), we use unrounded estimates to achieve greater accuracy when converting coverage estimates into numbers of people with or without access. Any apparent discrepancies between the published estimates and those derived from the JMP website are due to the published estimates appearing rounded to the nearest integer.

[17] Simple linear regression is used to estimate the proportion of the population using the following drinking water sources:
- Piped supplies on premises
- Improved drinking water sources
- Surface water
and sanitation categories:
- Improved types of sanitation facilities (including shared facilities of an improved type)
- Open defecation
The remaining population uses unimproved drinking water sources and unimproved sanitation facilities, respectively.

derive estimates does not allow rapid changes in coverage to be captured. The increased availability of comparable data now allows for the exploration of more sophisticated modelling in preparation for a new, post-2015 drinking water target.

Since the publication of the JMP 2013 progress report, 106 datasets from 63 countries have been added to the JMP database (see Fig. A1-1). The new estimates are based on almost 1500 datasets, nearly double the number of datasets on file five years ago. The JMP has benefited from the increased availability of household survey data on websites of national statistics offices as well as from the survey repository of the International Household Survey Network hosted by the World Bank and through its collaboration with several data repositories around the world. Table A1-1 gives a breakdown by region of the data added since the publication of the 2013 report, for the periods before and after the year 2000.

The JMP 2014 report includes 106 new datasets for 63 countries

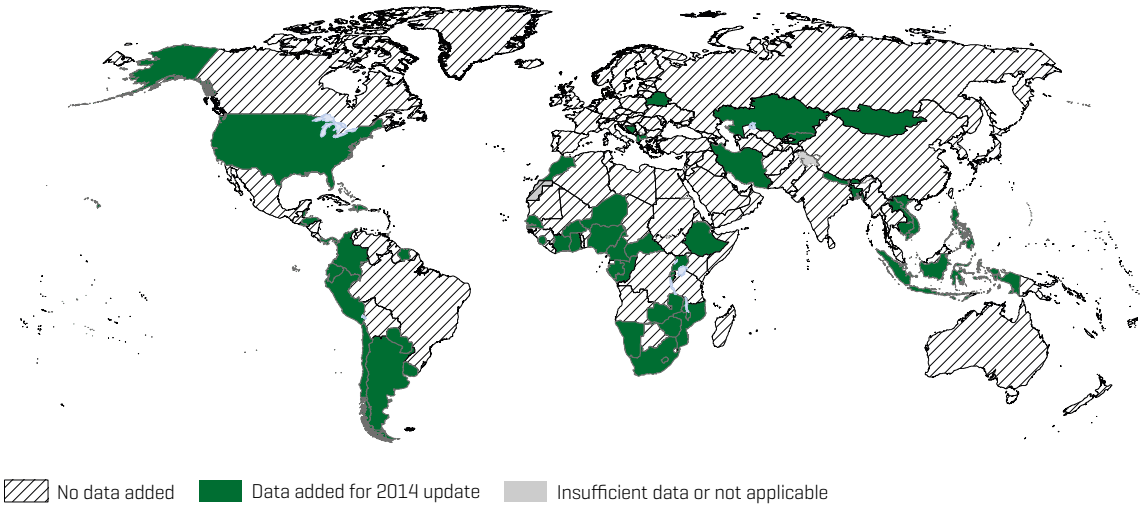


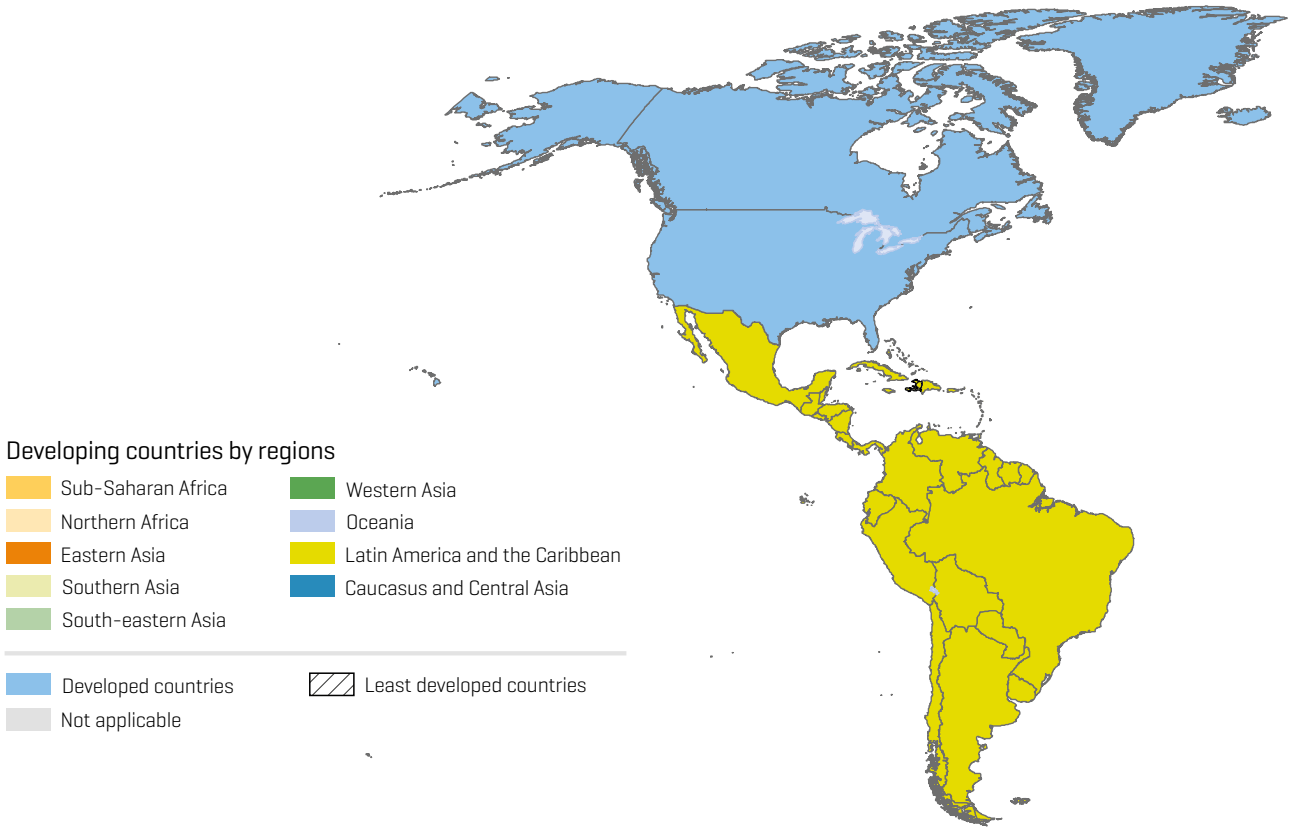
Fig. A1-1. Countries where new datasets were added since the 2013 report

Table A1-1. New datasets added to the JMP database since publication of the JMP 2013 progress report

Region	Number of datasets before 2000	Number of datasets since 2000–2007	Number of datasets since 2008
Western Asia	0	0	0
Sub-Saharan Africa	3	5	29
South-eastern Asia	1	3	7
Southern Asia	2	1	4
Oceania	0	0	4
Northern Africa	1	0	1
Latin America & the Caribbean	1	7	21
Caucasus and Central Asia	3	1	1
Eastern Asia	1	0	1
Developed regions	0	2	7
Total	**12**	**19**	**75**

ANNEX 2:

Millennium Development Goals: regional groupings



Developing countries by regions

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mayotte, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Réunion, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

NORTHERN AFRICA

Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Western Sahara

EASTERN ASIA

China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Republic of Korea

SOUTHERN ASIA

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka

SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA

Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam

WESTERN ASIA

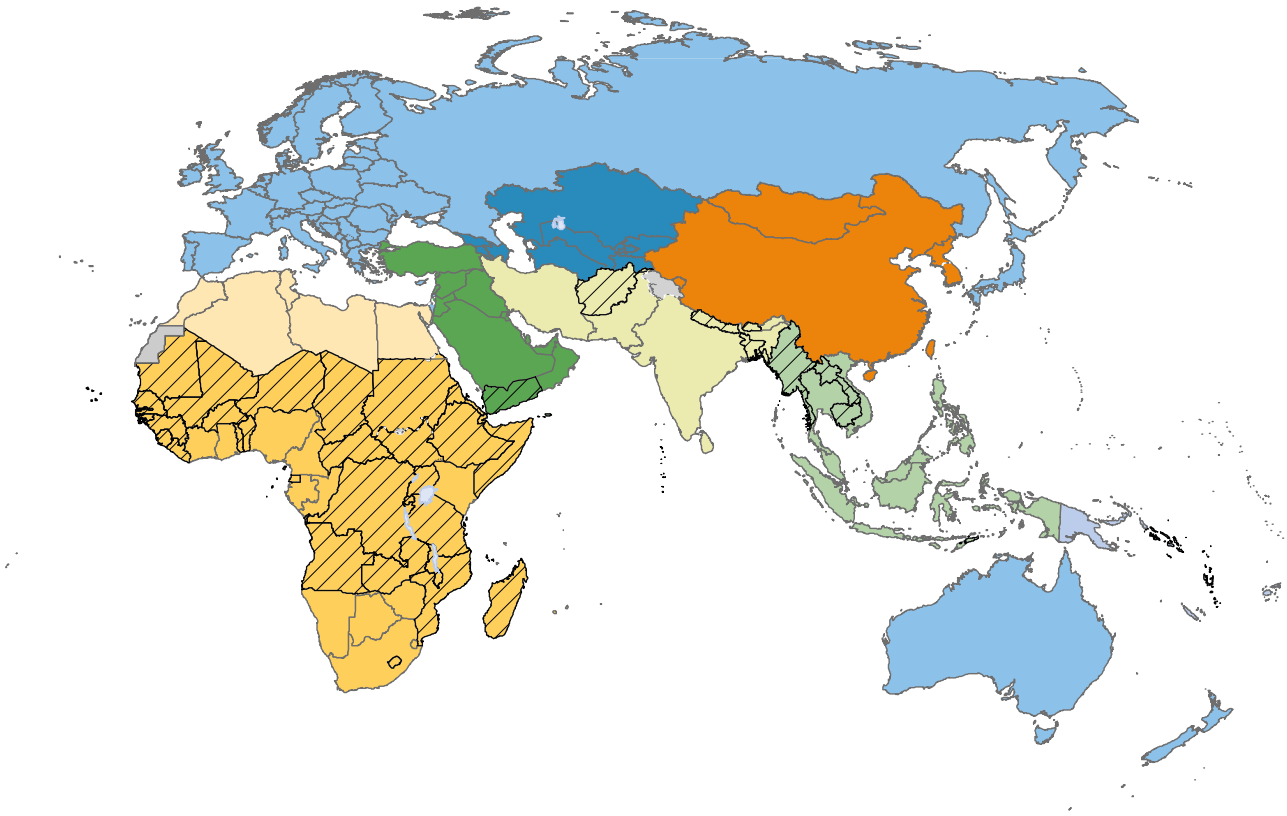
Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, West Bank and Gaza Strip, Yemen

OCEANIA

American Samoa, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN

Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Cayman



Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Falkland Islands, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, United States Virgin Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

CAUCASUS AND CENTRAL ASIA

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

Developed countries

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bermuda, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Channel Islands, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Faeroe Islands, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Greenland, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Isle of Man, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Least developed countries

Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia

Country, area or territory estimates[1] on sanitation and drinking water

Country, area or territory	Year	Population (x 1000)	Percentage urban population	USE OF SANITATION FACILITIES (percentage of population)[2]												Progress towards MDG target[3]	Proportion of the 2012 population that gained access since 2000 (%)
				URBAN				RURAL				TOTAL					
				Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved				
					Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		
Afghanistan	1990	11 731	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Not on track	13
	2000	20 595	21	32	14	43	11	21	7	40	32	23	9	40	28		
	2012	29 825	24	47	21	32	0	23	8	49	20	29	11	45	15		
Albania	1990	3 447	36	95	4	1	0	71	8	20	1	79	6	14	1	Met target	4
	2000	3 305	42	95	4	1	0	76	8	15	1	84	7	8	1		
	2012	3 162	55	95	4	1	0	86	9	4	1	91	7	2	0		
Algeria	1990	26 240	52	99	–	1	0	77	–	8	15	89	–	3	8	Met target	19
	2000	31 719	61	99	–	0	1	82	–	4	14	92	–	2	6		
	2012	38 482	74	98	–	1	1	88	–	2	10	95	–	2	3		
American Samoa	1990	47	81	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	61	36	2	1	Not on track	12
	2000	58	89	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	62	36	1	1		
	2012	71	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	62	37	0	1		
Andorra	1990	53	95	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	Met target	26
	2000	65	92	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
	2012	88	87	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
Angola	1990	10 334	37	67	–	0	33	7	–	21	72	29	–	14	57	On track	32
	2000	13 925	49	75	–	2	23	11	–	22	67	42	–	12	46		
	2012	20 821	60	87	–	12	1	20	–	22	58	60	–	16	24		
Anguilla	1990	8	100	–	–	–	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	–	–	–	Met target	34
	2000	11	100	92	–	6	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	92	–	6	2		
	2012	16	100	98	–	0	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	98	–	0	2		
Antigua and Barbuda	1990	62	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	75	–	20	5	–	–
	2000	78	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	85	–	13	2		
	2012	89	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Argentina	1990	32 625	87	89	2	9	0	68	1	31	0	86	2	12	0	Met target	15
	2000	36 903	90	93	2	5	0	83	1	16	0	92	2	6	0		
	2012	41 087	93	97	2	1	0	99	1	0	0	97	2	1	0		
Armenia	1990	3 545	67	95	3	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	On track	NA*
	2000	3 076	65	96	3	1	0	77	3	20	0	89	3	8	0		
	2012	2 969	64	96	3	1	0	81	3	16	0	91	3	6	0		
Aruba	1990	62	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	–	0	1	Not on track	11
	2000	91	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	–	1	1		
	2012	102	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	–	1	1		
Australia	1990	17 097	85	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	Met target	16
	2000	19 259	87	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
	2012	23 050	89	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
Austria	1990	7 670	66	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	Met target	5
	2000	8 020	66	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
	2012	8 464	68	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
Azerbaijan	1990	7 217	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Met target	28
	2000	8 118	51	73	9	18	0	50	2	48	0	62	6	32	0		
	2012	9 309	54	86	11	3	0	78	3	18	1	82	7	11	0		
Bahamas	1990	256	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	On track	21
	2000	298	82	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	89	4	6	1		
	2012	372	84	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	92	5	3	0		
Bahrain	1990	496	88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	–	1	0	On track	49
	2000	668	88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	–	1	0		
	2012	1 318	89	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	–	1	0		
Bangladesh	1990	107 386	20	46	25	19	10	30	15	15	40	33	17	16	34	Not on track	19
	2000	132 383	24	50	27	17	6	43	21	13	23	45	22	14	19		
	2012	154 695	29	55	30	15	0	58	28	11	3	57	28	12	3		
Barbados	1990	259	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	82	–	18	0	–	–
	2000	267	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	90	–	9	1		
	2012	283	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Belarus	1990	10 260	66	94	6	0	0	98	2	0	0	95	4	1	0	Not on track	NA*
	2000	9 981	70	94	6	0	0	97	2	1	0	95	5	0	0		
	2012	9 405	75	94	6	0	0	95	2	3	0	94	5	1	0		

"NA" represents data not applicable. A dash (–) represents data not available at the time of publication. * Shown as NA* for countries with a negative number for declining population over the period 2000–2012.

[1] For communication purposes in its report, the JMP displays these proportions as rounded integers, which together add to 100% for drinking water and sanitation, respectively. For its database on the JMP website (www.wssinfo.org), the JMP uses unrounded estimates to achieve greater accuracy when converting coverage estimates into numbers of people with or without access. Any discrepancies between the published estimates and those derived from the JMP website are due to the published estimates appearing rounded to the nearest integer.

[2] Simple linear regression is used to estimate the proportion of the population using the following drinking water sources: piped water on premises; improved drinking water sources; surface water; and sanitation facilities: improved types of sanitation facilities; open defecation. The remaining population uses unimproved drinking water sources and unimproved sanitation facilities, respectively.

[3] Global MDG target applied to countries, areas or territories. These assessments are preliminary; the final assessments will be made in 2015 for the final MDG report. Definitions are as follows: if 2012 estimate of improved drinking water or improved sanitation coverage is i) greater than or equal to the 2015 target or the 2012 coverage is greater than or equal to 99.5%: **Met target;** ii) within 3% of the 2012 coverage-when-on-track: **On track;** iii) within 3–7% of the 2012 coverage-when-on-track: **Progress insufficient;** iv) >7% of the 2012 coverage-when-on-track or 2012 coverage ≤1990 coverage: **Not on track.**

Country, area or territory	Year	USE OF DRINKING WATER SOURCES (percentage of population)[2]															Progress towards MDG target[3]	Proportion of the 2012 population that gained access since 2000 (%)
		URBAN					RURAL					TOTAL						
		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved			
		Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water	Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water	Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water		
Afghanistan	1990	–	3	–	–	–	3	0	3	49	48	–	1	–	–	–	Met target	49
	2000	36	10	26	54	10	18	0	18	45	37	22	2	20	47	31		
	2012	90	28	62	7	3	56	4	52	33	11	64	10	54	27	9		
Albania	1990	100	96	4	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Not on track	NA*
	2000	100	95	5	0	0	94	44	50	4	2	96	65	31	3	1		
	2012	97	91	6	3	0	94	63	31	6	0	96	78	18	4	0		
Algeria	1990	100	87	13	0	0	88	48	40	10	2	94	69	25	5	1	Not on track	10
	2000	93	84	9	7	0	84	52	32	15	1	89	72	17	11	0		
	2012	85	80	5	15	0	79	56	23	20	1	84	74	10	16	0		
American Samoa	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	94	65	29	6	–	Met target	20
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	77	21	2	–		
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	92	8	0	0		
Andorra	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	Met target	26
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
Angola	1990	43	16	27	44	13	42	1	41	28	30	42	6	36	34	24	Not on track	24
	2000	52	23	29	36	12	39	1	38	24	37	46	12	34	29	25		
	2012	68	34	34	30	2	34	1	33	15	51	54	21	33	24	22		
Anguilla	1990	–	–	–	–	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	–	–	–	–	On track	30
	2000	93	58	35	7	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	93	58	35	7	–		
	2012	95	–	–	5	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	95	–	–	5	–		
Antigua and Barbuda	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	97	61	36	3	–	On track	13
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	76	22	2	–		
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	–	–	2	–		
Argentina	1990	97	74	23	3	0	69	13	56	19	12	94	66	28	4	2	Met target	12
	2000	98	86	12	2	0	81	50	31	12	7	96	82	14	3	1		
	2012	99	99	0	1	0	95	94	1	3	2	99	99	0	1	0		
Armenia	1990	98	95	3	2	0	–	52	–	–	–	–	81	–	–	–	Met target	4
	2000	99	96	3	1	0	82	68	14	18	0	93	86	7	7	0		
	2012	100	99	1	0	0	100	93	7	0	0	100	97	3	0	0		
Aruba	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	91	90	1	9	0	Met target	14
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	94	91	3	6	0		
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	94	4	2	0		
Australia	1990	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	Met target	16
	2000	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0		
	2012	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0		
Austria	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	Met target	5
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
Azerbaijan	1990	88	67	21	11	1	49	17	32	33	18	70	44	26	21	9	Progress insufficient	16
	2000	88	72	16	11	1	59	18	41	24	17	74	46	28	17	9		
	2012	88	78	10	10	2	71	20	51	13	16	80	51	29	12	8		
Bahamas	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Met target	21
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	97	93	4	3	–		
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	95	3	2	–		
Bahrain	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	95	39	56	5	–	Met target	50
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	92	7	1	–		
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	100	0	0	0		
Bangladesh	1990	81	23	58	17	2	65	0	65	28	7	68	5	63	26	6	Met target	20
	2000	83	27	56	16	1	74	0	74	22	4	76	7	69	21	3		
	2012	86	32	54	14	0	84	1	83	16	0	85	10	75	15	0		
Barbados	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	95	94	1	5	–	Met target	6
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	96	3	1	–		
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	97	3	0	0		
Belarus	1990	100	–	–	0	0	99	–	–	1	0	100	–	–	0	0	Met target	NA*
	2000	100	90	10	0	0	99	34	65	1	0	100	73	27	0	0		
	2012	100	96	4	0	0	99	63	36	1	0	100	88	12	0	0		

"NA" represents data not applicable. A dash (–) represents data not available at the time of publication. * Shown as NA for countries with a declining population over the period 1995–2012.

Country, area or territory	Year	Population (x 1000)	Percentage urban population	USE OF SANITATION FACILITIES (percentage of population)[2]												Progress towards MDG target[3]	Proportion of the 2012 population that gained access since 2000 (%)
				URBAN				RURAL				TOTAL					
				Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved				
					Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		
Belgium	1990	9 978	96	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	Met target	7
	2000	10 268	97	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
	2012	11 060	98	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
Belize	1990	188	47	77	5	14	4	75	7	9	9	76	6	11	7	Met target	30
	2000	239	48	85	6	7	2	81	7	6	6	83	7	6	4		
	2012	324	45	94	6	0	0	88	8	0	4	91	7	0	2		
Benin	1990	5 001	34	14	20	14	52	0	1	3	96	5	7	8	80	Not on track	8
	2000	6 949	38	19	28	13	40	3	6	4	87	9	15	7	69		
	2012	10 051	46	25	37	11	27	5	12	7	76	14	23	9	54		
Bermuda	1990	60	100	–	–	–	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	63	100	–	–	–	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	–	–	–		
	2012	65	100	–	–	–	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	–	–	–		
Bhutan	1990	536	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
	2000	564	25	66	19	10	5	25	24	39	12	35	22	32	11		
	2012	742	36	75	21	4	0	31	30	35	4	47	27	24	2		
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1990	6 794	56	41	20	14	25	12	3	13	72	28	12	14	46	Not on track	16
	2000	8 495	62	49	24	11	16	18	4	16	62	37	16	13	34		
	2012	10 496	67	57	28	10	5	24	5	22	49	46	21	14	19		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1990	4 527	39	98	1	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	On track	0
	2000	3 834	43	98	1	1	0	93	1	5	1	95	1	3	1		
	2012	3 834	49	99	1	0	0	92	1	7	0	95	1	4	0		
Botswana	1990	1 384	42	61	5	23	11	22	6	20	52	39	5	21	35	On track	19
	2000	1 755	53	70	6	18	6	32	8	17	43	52	7	18	23		
	2012	2 004	62	78	6	16	0	42	11	12	35	64	8	15	13		
Brazil	1990	149 648	74	79	1	14	6	31	1	20	48	67	1	15	17	On track	16
	2000	174 505	81	83	1	13	3	39	1	26	34	75	1	15	9		
	2012	198 656	85	87	1	11	1	49	1	33	17	81	1	15	3		
British Virgin Islands	1990	16	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	–	1	1	Not on track	13
	2000	20	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	–	1	1		
	2012	24	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	–	1	1		
Brunei Darussalam	1990	257	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	332	71	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
	2012	412	76	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Bulgaria	1990	8 821	66	100	0	0	0	99	–	1	0	99	–	1	0	Met target	NA*
	2000	8 001	69	100	0	0	0	99	–	1	0	100	–	0	0		
	2012	7 278	74	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
Burkina Faso	1990	8 811	14	44	32	13	11	2	3	6	89	8	7	7	78	Not on track	10
	2000	11 608	18	47	33	10	10	4	6	7	83	12	11	7	70		
	2012	16 460	27	50	36	5	9	7	10	8	75	19	17	7	57		
Burundi	1990	5 606	6	31	27	41	1	42	5	50	3	42	7	48	3	Not on track	17
	2000	6 674	8	36	32	31	1	45	6	46	3	44	8	45	3		
	2012	9 850	11	43	37	18	2	48	6	43	3	47	10	40	3		
Cambodia	1990	9 057	16	18	2	14	66	0	0	7	93	3	0	9	88	Not on track	23
	2000	12 223	19	43	6	8	43	10	2	6	82	16	3	6	75		
	2012	14 865	20	82	11	0	7	25	6	3	66	37	7	2	54		
Cameroon	1990	12 070	40	60	22	16	2	27	7	49	17	40	13	36	11	Not on track	14
	2000	15 928	46	61	22	16	1	27	7	51	15	42	14	35	9		
	2012	21 700	53	62	23	14	1	27	7	54	12	45	15	34	6		
Canada	1990	27 658	77	100	0	0	0	99	–	1	0	100	–	0	0	Met target	12
	2000	30 697	79	100	0	0	0	99	–	1	0	100	–	0	0		
	2012	34 838	81	100	0	0	0	99	–	1	0	100	–	0	0		
Cape Verde	1990	352	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Met target	25
	2000	442	53	61	–	12	27	25	–	17	58	44	–	15	41		
	2012	494	63	75	–	8	17	47	–	13	40	65	–	9	26		
Cayman Islands	1990	26	100	96	–	4	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	96	–	4	–	Not on track	29
	2000	40	100	96	–	4	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	96	–	4	–		
	2012	57	100	96	–	4	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	96	–	4	–		
Central African Republic	1990	2 913	37	20	13	59	8	12	5	37	46	15	8	45	32	Not on track	8
	2000	3 638	38	29	19	45	7	10	4	45	41	17	10	45	28		
	2012	4 525	39	44	28	24	4	7	3	56	34	22	13	42	23		
Chad	1990	5 952	21	21	12	42	25	4	1	2	93	8	3	10	79	Not on track	5
	2000	8 301	22	26	15	39	20	5	1	7	87	10	4	14	72		
	2012	12 448	22	31	18	37	14	6	1	14	79	12	5	18	65		
Chile	1990	13 214	83	91	–	5	4	53	–	41	6	85	–	10	5	Met target	18
	2000	15 454	86	95	–	2	3	69	–	27	4	92	–	5	3		
	2012	17 465	89	100	–	0	0	89	–	10	1	99	–	1	0		

Country, area or territory	Year	USE OF DRINKING WATER SOURCES (percentage of population)[2]															Progress towards MDG target[3]	Proportion of the 2012 population that gained access since 2000 (%)
		URBAN					RURAL					TOTAL						
		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved			
		Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water	Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water	Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water		
Belgium	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	96	4	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	Met target	7
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	99	1	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
Belize	1990	87	73	14	12	1	60	21	39	29	11	73	45	28	21	6	Met target	37
	2000	92	80	12	8	0	78	44	34	16	6	85	61	24	12	3		
	2012	98	89	9	2	0	100	71	29	0	0	99	79	20	1	0		
Benin	1990	72	16	56	19	9	49	0	49	22	29	57	5	52	21	22	On track	30
	2000	78	23	55	17	5	59	2	57	23	18	66	10	56	21	13		
	2012	85	32	53	13	2	69	4	65	25	6	76	16	60	20	4		
Bermuda	1990	–	–	–	–	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	–	–	–	–		
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	–	–	–	–		
Bhutan	1990	99	–	–	0	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
	2000	99	82	17	0	1	82	45	37	3	15	86	54	32	3	11		
	2012	99	79	20	1	0	97	43	54	1	2	98	56	42	1	1		
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1990	91	79	12	8	1	41	12	29	19	40	69	49	20	12	19	Met target	24
	2000	93	87	6	6	1	56	33	23	12	32	79	66	13	8	13		
	2012	96	95	1	4	0	72	57	15	5	23	88	83	5	4	8		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1990	99	96	3	1	0	96	–	–	4	0	97	–	–	3	0	Met target	2
	2000	99	95	4	1	0	96	74	22	4	0	98	83	15	2	0		
	2012	100	93	7	0	0	99	82	17	1	0	100	88	12	0	0		
Botswana	1990	100	39	61	0	0	86	10	76	6	8	92	22	70	3	5	Met target	14
	2000	99	64	35	1	0	90	24	66	4	6	95	46	49	2	3		
	2012	99	90	9	1	0	93	38	55	3	4	97	70	27	1	2		
Brazil	1990	96	92	4	4	0	68	39	29	18	14	88	78	10	8	4	Met target	15
	2000	98	94	4	2	0	76	51	25	15	9	93	86	7	5	2		
	2012	100	97	3	0	0	85	67	18	12	3	98	92	6	2	0		
British Virgin Islands	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	95	75	20	5	–		
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Brunei Darussalam	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Bulgaria	1990	100	96	4	0	0	100	67	33	0	0	100	86	14	0	0	Not on track	NA*
	2000	100	97	3	0	0	99	77	22	0	1	100	91	9	0	0		
	2012	100	98	2	0	0	99	94	5	0	1	99	97	2	1	0		
Burkina Faso	1990	75	11	64	24	1	39	0	39	51	10	44	2	42	48	8	Met target	40
	2000	85	18	67	15	0	55	0	55	37	8	60	3	57	34	6		
	2012	97	27	70	3	0	76	0	76	19	5	82	7	75	14	4		
Burundi	1990	96	32	64	2	2	67	1	66	23	10	69	3	66	21	10	Not on track	27
	2000	94	39	55	2	4	70	1	69	18	12	72	4	68	17	11		
	2012	92	48	44	3	5	73	1	72	14	13	75	6	69	13	12		
Cambodia	1990	32	15	17	41	27	20	0	20	43	37	22	2	20	42	36	Met target	37
	2000	57	32	25	26	17	38	2	36	33	29	42	7	35	31	27		
	2012	94	67	27	4	2	66	5	61	17	17	71	18	53	15	14		
Cameroon	1990	78	25	53	20	2	34	2	32	44	22	51	11	40	35	14	On track	29
	2000	85	26	59	13	2	42	3	39	39	19	62	13	49	27	11		
	2012	94	28	66	5	1	52	4	48	32	16	74	16	58	18	8		
Canada	1990	100	100	0	0	0	99	–	–	1	0	100	–	–	0	0	Met target	12
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	99	38	61	1	0	100	87	13	0	0		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	99	–	–	1	0	100	–	–	0	0		
Cape Verde	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Met target	15
	2000	84	42	42	16	0	81	8	73	18	1	83	26	57	16	1		
	2012	91	61	30	9	0	86	46	40	14	0	89	55	34	11	0		
Cayman Islands	1990	–	–	–	–	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	–	–	–	–	On track	30
	2000	93	73	20	7	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	93	73	20	7	–		
	2012	96	87	9	4	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	96	87	9	4	–		
Central African Republic	1990	80	8	72	18	2	46	0	46	35	19	59	3	56	28	13	Not on track	18
	2000	84	7	77	15	1	50	0	50	37	13	62	3	59	29	9		
	2012	90	4	86	10	0	54	0	54	41	5	68	2	66	29	3		
Chad	1990	49	7	42	48	3	37	0	37	47	16	40	2	38	46	14	Not on track	21
	2000	60	15	45	38	2	41	0	41	49	10	45	4	41	46	9		
	2012	72	25	47	28	0	45	1	44	52	3	51	6	45	46	3		
Chile	1990	99	98	1	1	0	48	38	10	25	27	90	88	2	5	5	Met target	15
	2000	99	99	0	1	0	68	63	5	13	19	95	94	1	2	3		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	91	91	0	9	–	99	99	0	1	–		

Country, area or territory	Year	Population (x 1000)	Percentage urban population	USE OF SANITATION FACILITIES (percentage of population)[2]												Progress towards MDG target[3]	Proportion of the 2012 population that gained access since 2000 (%)
				URBAN				RURAL				TOTAL					
				Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved				
					Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		
China	1990	1 165 429	26	48	15	34	3	15	4	72	9	24	7	62	7	Met target	24
	2000	1 280 429	36	61	20	18	1	35	9	51	5	45	13	38	4		
	2012	1 377 065	52	74	24	2	0	56	14	28	2	65	19	15	1		
Colombia	1990	33 307	68	82	11	3	4	41	4	12	43	69	9	6	16	On track	18
	2000	39 898	72	83	12	2	3	52	5	12	31	75	10	4	11		
	2012	47 704	76	85	12	1	2	66	6	12	16	80	10	5	5		
Comoros	1990	413	28	34	2	64	0	11	1	88	0	18	1	81	0	–	–
	2000	528	28	42	2	56	0	23	2	74	1	28	2	69	1		
	2012	718	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Congo	1990	2 383	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
	2000	3 126	59	18	37	42	3	6	9	68	17	13	25	53	9		
	2012	4 337	64	20	41	37	2	6	9	65	20	15	30	47	8		
Cook Islands	1990	18	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Met target	17
	2000	18	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	92	–	7	1		
	2012	21	74	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	97	–	2	1		
Costa Rica	1990	3 079	51	93	4	2	1	83	4	9	4	88	4	6	2	On track	19
	2000	3 930	59	94	4	1	1	87	4	7	2	91	4	4	1		
	2012	4 805	65	95	4	1	0	92	4	4	0	94	4	2	0		
Côte d'Ivoire	1990	12 116	39	28	36	30	6	7	10	27	56	15	20	29	36	Not on track	7
	2000	16 131	44	30	39	25	6	8	12	26	54	18	24	25	33		
	2012	19 840	52	33	43	18	6	10	15	24	51	22	29	21	28		
Croatia	1990	4 794	54	99	1	0	0	98	1	0	1	98	1	1	0	On track	NA*
	2000	4 475	56	99	1	0	0	98	1	0	1	98	1	1	0		
	2012	4 307	58	99	1	0	0	98	1	0	1	98	1	1	0		
Cuba	1990	10 601	73	86	4	9	1	68	5	22	5	81	5	12	2	Met target	7
	2000	11 138	76	90	4	5	1	77	6	12	5	87	5	6	2		
	2012	11 271	75	94	5	1	0	88	7	3	2	93	5	1	1		
Cyprus	1990	767	67	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	Met target	16
	2000	943	69	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
	2012	1 129	71	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
Czech Republic	1990	10 326	75	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	Met target	4
	2000	10 250	74	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
	2012	10 660	73	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1990	20 194	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Met target	26
	2000	22 840	59	65	5	30	–	55	2	43	–	61	3	36	–		
	2012	24 763	60	88	6	6	–	73	3	24	–	82	5	13	–		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1990	34 911	28	32	27	36	5	11	5	61	23	17	11	54	18	Not on track	15
	2000	46 949	29	31	26	39	4	19	8	55	18	23	13	50	14		
	2012	65 705	35	29	25	45	1	33	13	41	13	31	17	43	9		
Denmark	1990	5 140	85	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	Met target	5
	2000	5 338	85	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
	2012	5 598	87	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
Djibouti	1990	590	76	69	5	16	10	39	5	6	50	62	5	14	19	Not on track	9
	2000	723	77	71	5	17	7	33	4	12	51	62	5	16	17		
	2012	860	77	73	6	19	2	22	3	21	54	61	5	20	14		
Dominica	1990	71	68	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	70	67	80	–	2	18	84	–	2	14	81	–	2	17		
	2012	68	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Dominican Republic	1990	7 245	55	82	10	5	3	62	11	8	19	73	11	6	10	Progress insufficient	17
	2000	8 663	62	84	11	2	3	67	12	7	14	77	11	5	7		
	2012	10 277	70	86	11	1	2	74	14	4	8	82	12	2	4		
Ecuador	1990	10 124	55	74	11	8	7	37	4	20	39	57	8	14	21	Met target	27
	2000	12 533	60	79	12	5	4	55	6	11	28	70	9	7	14		
	2012	15 492	68	86	13	0	1	76	8	1	15	83	11	1	5		
Egypt	1990	56 337	43	91	3	5	1	57	4	22	17	72	4	14	10	Met target	26
	2000	66 137	43	95	3	1	1	79	5	9	7	86	4	6	4		
	2012	80 722	44	98	2	0	0	94	6	0	0	96	4	0	0		
El Salvador	1990	5 344	49	70	7	19	4	30	3	33	34	50	5	26	19	On track	12
	2000	5 959	59	75	8	15	2	42	4	32	22	61	6	23	10		
	2012	6 297	65	80	8	11	1	53	5	32	10	70	7	19	4		
Equatorial Guinea	1990	374	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	518	39	92	–	8	–	87	–	13	–	89	–	11	–		
	2012	736	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Eritrea	1990	3 273	16	58	–	10	32	0	–	0	100	9	–	2	89	–	–
	2000	3 939	18	54	–	8	38	2	–	1	97	11	–	2	87		
	2012	6 131	22	–	–	–	–	4	–	0	96	–	–	–	–		

Country, area or territory	Year	USE OF DRINKING WATER SOURCES (percentage of population)[2]															Progress towards MDG target[3]	Proportion of the 2012 population that gained access since 2000 (%)
		URBAN					RURAL					TOTAL						
		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved			
		Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water	Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water	Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water		
China	1990	97	92	5	2	1	56	12	44	34	10	67	33	34	26	7	Met target	17
	2000	98	93	5	1	1	70	28	42	24	6	80	52	28	16	4		
	2012	98	95	3	2	0	85	45	40	13	2	92	71	21	7	1		
Colombia	1990	97	95	2	3	0	69	38	31	14	17	88	77	11	6	6	On track	16
	2000	97	95	2	3	0	71	51	20	11	18	90	82	8	5	5		
	2012	97	94	3	3	0	74	66	8	7	19	91	87	4	4	5		
Comoros	1990	98	31	67	1	1	83	10	73	7	10	87	16	71	6	7	–	–
	2000	93	45	48	6	1	92	17	75	5	3	92	25	67	6	2		
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	97	–	–	3	0	–	–	–	–	–		
Congo	1990	95	–	–	4	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
	2000	95	44	51	4	1	32	3	29	52	16	69	27	42	24	7		
	2012	96	38	58	4	0	39	2	37	36	25	75	25	50	16	9		
Cook Islands	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	0	0	Met target	13
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	70	30	0	0		
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	76	24	0	0		
Costa Rica	1990	99	93	6	1	0	87	73	14	5	8	93	83	10	3	4	On track	19
	2000	99	97	2	1	0	89	80	9	4	7	95	90	5	2	3		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	91	89	2	4	5	97	96	1	1	2		
Côte d'Ivoire	1990	90	50	40	10	0	67	5	62	17	16	76	23	53	14	10	Not on track	17
	2000	91	57	34	9	0	67	9	58	21	12	78	30	48	15	7		
	2012	92	64	28	7	1	68	14	54	26	6	80	40	40	17	3		
Croatia	1990	100	96	4	0	0	97	–	–	2	1	98	–	–	2	0	On track	NA*
	2000	100	96	4	0	0	97	77	20	2	1	98	87	11	2	0		
	2012	100	96	4	0	0	97	–	–	2	1	99	–	–	1	0		
Cuba	1990	94	77	17	6	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	On track	4
	2000	95	80	15	5	0	77	45	32	21	2	91	71	20	8	1		
	2012	96	83	13	4	0	87	58	29	10	3	94	77	17	5	1		
Cyprus	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	Met target	16
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
Czech Republic	1990	100	97	3	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	Met target	4
	2000	100	97	3	0	0	100	91	9	0	0	100	95	5	0	0		
	2012	100	97	3	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0		
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1990	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	Not on track	6
	2000	100	81	19	0	0	99	72	27	0	1	100	77	23	0	0		
	2012	99	94	5	0	1	97	80	17	0	3	98	89	9	0	2		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1990	88	49	39	11	1	26	1	25	41	33	43	14	29	33	24	Not on track	15
	2000	85	38	47	13	2	27	1	26	43	30	44	12	32	35	21		
	2012	79	20	59	18	3	29	1	28	48	23	46	8	38	38	16		
Denmark	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	Met target	5
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
Djibouti	1990	82	67	15	18	0	60	13	47	34	6	77	54	23	21	2	Met target	23
	2000	89	73	16	11	0	62	11	51	32	6	82	58	24	16	2		
	2012	100	79	21	0	0	65	9	56	34	1	92	63	29	8	0		
Dominica	1990	96	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	96	78	18	4	–	92	49	43	8	–	94	68	26	6	–		
	2012	96	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Dominican Republic	1990	98	95	3	2	0	77	48	29	12	11	89	74	15	6	5	Not on track	9
	2000	91	85	6	9	0	77	49	28	15	8	86	71	15	11	3		
	2012	82	74	8	18	0	77	50	27	18	5	81	67	14	17	2		
Ecuador	1990	84	76	8	15	1	61	37	24	21	18	74	58	16	18	8	On track	22
	2000	88	83	5	12	0	68	53	15	16	16	80	71	9	13	7		
	2012	92	91	1	8	0	75	72	3	11	14	86	85	1	10	4		
Egypt	1990	96	90	6	4	0	90	39	51	7	3	93	61	32	5	2	Met target	21
	2000	98	95	3	2	0	95	66	29	4	1	96	78	18	3	1		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	99	93	6	1	0	99	96	3	1	0		
El Salvador	1990	91	69	22	8	1	59	16	43	33	8	75	42	33	21	4	Met target	11
	2000	93	77	16	7	0	70	33	37	24	6	84	59	25	13	3		
	2012	95	86	9	5	0	81	49	32	15	4	90	73	17	8	2		
Equatorial Guinea	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	66	10	56	26	8	42	1	41	5	53	51	4	47	13	36		
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Eritrea	1990	62	40	22	37	1	39	0	39	34	27	43	6	37	34	23	–	–
	2000	70	42	28	30	0	50	0	50	37	13	54	7	47	35	11		
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		

Country, area or territory	Year	Population (x 1000)	Percentage urban population	USE OF SANITATION FACILITIES (percentage of population)[2]												Progress towards MDG target[3]	Proportion of the 2012 population that gained access since 2000 (%)
				URBAN				RURAL				TOTAL					
				Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved				
					Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		
Estonia	1990	1 565	71	96	4	0	0	93	6	1	0	95	4	1	0	On track	NA*
	2000	1 366	69	96	4	0	0	93	6	1	0	95	4	1	0		
	2012	1 291	70	96	4	0	0	94	6	0	0	95	4	1	0		
Ethiopia	1990	48 043	13	19	29	12	40	0	0	0	100	2	4	2	92	Not on track	18
	2000	66 024	15	22	34	17	27	6	2	7	85	8	7	9	76		
	2012	91 729	17	27	42	23	8	23	7	27	43	24	13	26	37		
Fiji	1990	728	42	85	4	10	1	37	2	52	9	57	3	35	5	Met target	18
	2000	812	48	89	4	7	0	61	3	32	4	74	4	20	2		
	2012	875	53	92	4	4	0	82	4	14	0	87	4	9	0		
Finland	1990	4 987	79	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	Met target	4
	2000	5 176	82	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
	2012	5 408	84	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
France	1990	56 846	74	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	Met target	7
	2000	59 213	77	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
	2012	63 937	86	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
French Guiana	1990	117	75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Met target	36
	2000	165	75	87	–	13	–	60	–	40	–	80	–	20	–		
	2012	243	77	95	–	5	–	76	–	24	–	90	–	10	–		
French Polynesia	1990	198	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	–	0	1	Not on track	12
	2000	237	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	–	0	2		
	2012	274	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	97	–	2	1		
Gabon	1990	947	69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Not on track	12
	2000	1 226	80	40	33	25	2	35	21	41	3	39	31	28	2		
	2012	1 633	87	43	36	19	2	32	19	45	4	41	34	23	2		
Gambia	1990	917	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Not on track	18
	2000	1 229	49	62	28	9	1	60	15	16	9	61	21	13	5		
	2012	1 791	58	64	28	8	0	55	14	27	4	60	22	16	2		
Georgia	1990	5 460	55	97	3	0	0	96	1	1	2	96	2	1	1	Not on track	NA*
	2000	4 744	53	96	3	1	0	94	1	3	2	95	2	2	1		
	2012	4 358	53	96	3	1	0	91	1	6	2	93	2	4	1		
Germany	1990	80 487	73	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	Met target	NA*
	2000	83 512	73	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
	2012	82 800	74	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
Ghana	1990	14 629	36	13	46	31	10	4	20	47	29	7	29	42	22	Not on track	7
	2000	18 825	44	16	58	17	9	6	31	32	31	10	43	26	21		
	2012	25 366	53	20	72	1	7	8	44	15	33	14	59	8	19		
Greece	1990	10 161	59	100	0	0	0	93	–	0	7	97	–	0	3	Met target	2
	2000	10 987	60	99	–	1	0	96	–	0	4	98	–	0	2		
	2012	11 125	62	99	–	1	0	97	–	1	2	99	–	0	1		
Greenland	1990	56	80	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	Met target	2
	2000	56	82	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
	2012	57	85	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
Grenada	1990	96	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	–	1	1	Not on track	4
	2000	102	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	–	1	1		
	2012	105	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	–	1	1		
Guadeloupe	1990	385	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	425	98	94	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
	2012	464	98	97	–	3	–	90	–	10	–	97	–	3	–		
Guam	1990	130	91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	89	9	2	0	Progress insufficient	5
	2000	155	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	89	9	2	0		
	2012	163	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	90	9	1	0		
Guatemala	1990	8 890	41	81	9	5	5	49	4	13	34	62	6	10	22	On track	28
	2000	11 204	45	85	9	3	3	60	5	13	22	71	7	8	14		
	2012	15 083	50	88	10	0	2	72	6	12	10	80	8	6	6		
Guinea	1990	6 020	28	18	23	54	5	5	3	37	55	8	9	42	41	Not on track	9
	2000	8 746	31	24	32	41	3	8	6	44	42	13	14	43	30		
	2012	11 451	36	33	43	23	1	11	8	55	26	19	21	43	17		
Guinea-Bissau	1990	1 017	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Not on track	10
	2000	1 273	36	27	22	47	4	4	2	41	53	12	9	43	36		
	2012	1 664	45	34	28	36	2	8	4	45	43	20	15	40	25		
Guyana	1990	725	30	85	8	6	1	72	8	16	4	76	8	13	3	Progress insufficient	9
	2000	744	29	86	8	5	1	76	8	14	2	79	8	11	2		
	2012	795	28	88	8	4	0	82	9	9	0	84	9	7	0		
Haiti	1990	7 110	29	34	39	14	13	13	9	16	62	19	17	16	48	Not on track	7
	2000	8 578	36	33	38	18	11	14	10	23	53	21	20	21	38		
	2012	10 174	55	31	35	26	8	16	11	35	38	24	24	31	21		

Country, area or territory	Year	USE OF DRINKING WATER SOURCES (percentage of population)[2]															Progress towards MDG target[3]	Proportion of the 2012 population that gained access since 2000 (%)
		URBAN					RURAL					TOTAL						
		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved			
		Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water	Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water	Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water		
Estonia	1990	100	93	7	0	0	98	53	45	2	0	99	81	18	1	0	Not on track	NA*
	2000	100	95	5	0	0	98	65	33	2	0	99	86	13	1	0		
	2012	100	99	1	0	0	98	86	12	2	0	99	95	4	1	0		
Ethiopia	1990	81	10	71	10	9	3	0	3	42	55	13	1	12	38	49	On track	31
	2000	87	26	61	7	6	19	0	19	40	41	29	4	25	35	36		
	2012	97	51	46	3	0	42	1	41	38	20	52	10	42	31	17		
Fiji	1990	94	92	2	6	0	79	32	47	17	4	85	57	28	13	2	Met target	12
	2000	97	94	3	3	0	86	36	50	9	5	91	64	27	6	3		
	2012	100	96	4	0	0	92	40	52	2	6	96	70	26	1	3		
Finland	1990	100	96	4	0	0	100	85	15	0	0	100	94	6	0	0	Met target	4
	2000	100	99	1	0	0	100	92	8	0	0	100	98	2	0	0		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	100	96	4	0	0	100	99	1	0	0		
France	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	95	5	0	0	100	99	1	0	0	Met target	7
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	99	1	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
French Guiana	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	On track	32
	2000	89	–	–	11	–	72	–	–	28	–	85	–	–	15	–		
	2012	95	89	6	5	–	75	49	26	25	–	90	79	11	10	–		
French Polynesia	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	98	2	0	0	Met target	13
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	98	2	0	0		
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	97	3	0	0		
Gabon	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Met target	29
	2000	94	47	47	3	3	41	9	32	17	42	84	39	45	5	11		
	2012	97	68	29	2	1	63	14	49	7	30	92	61	31	3	5		
Gambia	1990	86	27	59	14	0	70	1	69	30	0	76	11	65	24	0	Met target	33
	2000	90	39	51	10	0	76	3	73	24	0	83	20	63	17	0		
	2012	94	52	42	6	0	84	5	79	16	0	90	32	58	10	0		
Georgia	1990	95	80	15	5	0	72	21	51	28	0	85	53	32	15	0	Met target	NA*
	2000	97	86	11	3	0	81	34	47	19	0	89	61	28	11	0		
	2012	100	97	3	0	0	97	60	37	3	0	99	80	19	1	0		
Germany	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	97	3	0	0	100	99	1	0	0	Met target	NA*
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	99	1	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
Ghana	1990	84	40	44	8	8	38	2	36	10	52	54	16	38	10	36	Met target	35
	2000	88	38	50	8	4	57	3	54	10	33	71	18	53	9	20		
	2012	93	34	59	7	0	81	3	78	9	10	87	19	68	8	5		
Greece	1990	99	99	0	1	0	92	82	10	8	–	96	92	4	4	–	Met target	2
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	98	95	3	2	–	99	98	1	1	–		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	99	99	0	1	–	100	99	1	0	0		
Greenland	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	Met target	2
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
Grenada	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	97	–	–	3	0	On track	4
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	97	88	9	3	0		
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	97	–	–	3	0		
Guadeloupe	1990	98	98	0	2	–	100	100	0	0	0	98	98	0	2	–	Met target	9
	2000	98	98	0	2	–	100	100	0	0	0	98	98	0	2	–		
	2012	99	99	0	1	–	100	100	0	0	0	99	99	0	1	–		
Guam	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	99	1	0	0	Met target	5
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	98	2	0	0		
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	98	2	0	0		
Guatemala	1990	91	68	23	7	2	74	35	39	8	18	81	49	32	7	12	Met target	29
	2000	95	83	12	4	1	81	53	28	7	12	87	66	21	6	7		
	2012	99	98	1	1	0	89	73	16	5	6	94	86	8	3	3		
Guinea	1990	86	19	67	7	7	39	0	39	8	53	52	5	47	8	40	On track	27
	2000	89	26	63	8	3	51	0	51	15	34	63	8	55	12	25		
	2012	92	35	57	8	0	65	0	65	24	11	75	13	62	18	7		
Guinea-Bissau	1990	45	14	31	55	0	32	0	32	63	5	36	4	32	60	4	Met target	34
	2000	68	13	55	32	0	43	0	43	53	4	52	5	47	45	3		
	2012	96	11	85	3	1	56	0	56	41	3	74	5	69	24	2		
Guyana	1990	93	79	14	6	1	70	42	28	24	6	77	53	24	19	4	Met target	17
	2000	95	78	17	4	1	83	52	31	11	6	86	59	27	10	4		
	2012	97	76	21	3	0	98	64	34	0	2	98	67	31	1	1		
Haiti	1990	87	26	61	8	5	50	2	48	28	22	61	8	53	22	17	Not on track	11
	2000	82	20	62	15	3	49	3	46	35	16	61	9	52	27	12		
	2012	75	12	63	24	1	47	4	43	45	8	62	9	53	34	4		

Country, area or territory	Year	Population (x 1000)	Percentage urban population	USE OF SANITATION FACILITIES (percentage of population)[2]												Progress towards MDG target[3]	Proportion of the 2012 population that gained access since 2000 (%)
				URBAN				RURAL				TOTAL					
				Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved				
					Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		
Honduras	1990	4 904	40	70	7	14	9	33	2	16	49	48	4	15	33	Met target	30
	2000	6 236	45	77	8	10	5	52	3	12	33	63	5	12	20		
	2012	7 936	53	85	9	5	1	74	4	8	14	80	6	7	7		
Hungary	1990	10 385	66	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	Met target	NA*
	2000	10 224	65	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
	2012	9 976	70	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
Iceland	1990	255	91	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	Met target	14
	2000	281	92	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
	2012	326	94	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
India	1990	868 891	26	50	17	5	28	7	1	2	90	18	5	3	74	Not on track	14
	2000	1 042 262	28	54	18	6	22	14	3	4	79	25	7	5	63		
	2012	1 236 687	32	60	20	8	12	25	5	5	65	36	9	7	48		
Indonesia	1990	178 633	31	61	8	12	19	24	6	21	49	35	7	18	40	Not on track	19
	2000	208 939	42	66	9	9	16	34	8	17	41	47	8	14	31		
	2012	246 864	51	71	9	6	14	46	11	12	31	59	10	9	22		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1990	56 362	56	78	6	16	0	62	13	23	2	71	9	19	1	Met target	21
	2000	65 911	64	84	7	9	0	69	15	14	2	79	10	10	1		
	2012	76 424	69	93	7	0	0	82	18	0	0	89	10	1	0		
Iraq	1990	17 518	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Met target	30
	2000	23 801	68	84	11	5	0	58	6	20	16	75	9	11	5		
	2012	32 778	66	86	11	3	0	82	8	10	0	85	10	5	0		
Ireland	1990	3 531	57	100	0	0	0	98	–	2	–	99	–	1	–	On track	17
	2000	3 804	59	100	0	0	0	98	–	2	–	99	–	1	–		
	2012	4 576	62	100	0	0	0	98	–	2	–	99	–	1	–		
Israel	1990	4 499	90	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	Met target	21
	2000	6 014	91	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
	2012	7 644	92	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
Italy	1990	56 832	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	56 986	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
	2012	60 885	69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Jamaica	1990	2 365	49	78	20	1	1	81	14	4	1	79	17	3	1	Not on track	6
	2000	2 582	52	78	20	1	1	82	14	3	1	80	17	2	1		
	2012	2 769	52	78	20	1	1	82	14	3	1	80	17	2	1		
Japan	1990	122 249	77	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	Met target	1
	2000	125 715	79	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
	2012	127 250	92	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
Jordan	1990	3 358	72	98	2	0	0	95	1	1	3	97	2	0	1	On track	32
	2000	4 767	80	98	2	0	0	96	1	1	2	98	2	0	0		
	2012	7 009	83	98	2	0	0	98	1	1	0	98	2	0	0		
Kazakhstan	1990	16 172	56	96	3	1	0	97	1	1	1	96	2	1	1	On track	11
	2000	14 576	56	96	3	1	0	97	1	1	1	97	2	1	0		
	2012	16 271	53	97	3	0	0	98	1	1	0	97	2	1	0		
Kenya	1990	23 446	17	26	40	31	3	24	16	38	22	25	20	36	19	Not on track	10
	2000	31 285	20	29	44	24	3	26	17	38	19	27	22	35	16		
	2012	43 178	24	31	48	18	3	29	19	35	17	30	26	31	13		
Kiribati	1990	71	35	43	9	4	44	20	2	14	64	28	5	10	57	Not on track	12
	2000	83	43	47	10	10	33	25	3	15	57	34	6	13	47		
	2012	101	44	51	11	18	20	31	3	17	49	40	7	17	36		
Kuwait	1990	2 060	98	100	–	0	0	100	–	0	0	100	–	0	0	Met target	41
	2000	1 906	98	100	–	0	0	100	–	0	0	100	–	0	0		
	2012	3 250	98	100	–	0	0	100	–	0	0	100	–	0	0		
Kyrgyzstan	1990	4 395	38	92	7	1	0	91	3	5	1	91	5	4	0	Progress insufficient	9
	2000	4 955	35	92	7	1	0	91	3	6	0	91	5	4	0		
	2012	5 474	35	92	7	1	0	92	3	5	0	92	5	3	0		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1990	4 245	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Met target	42
	2000	5 388	22	66	3	8	23	17	1	9	73	28	1	9	62		
	2012	6 646	35	90	4	2	4	50	1	7	42	65	2	4	29		
Latvia	1990	2 664	69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	2 371	68	82	13	5	0	71	3	26	0	79	10	11	0		
	2012	2 060	68	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Lebanon	1990	2 703	83	100	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	3 235	86	100	–	0	0	87	–	13	–	98	–	2	–		
	2012	4 647	87	100	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Lesotho	1990	1 598	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Not on track	8
	2000	1 856	20	35	32	22	11	21	3	22	54	24	9	21	46		
	2012	2 052	28	37	34	24	5	27	4	24	45	30	13	23	34		

Country, area or territory	Year	USE OF DRINKING WATER SOURCES (percentage of population)[2]															Progress towards MDG target[3]	Proportion of the 2012 population that gained access since 2000 (%)
		URBAN					RURAL					TOTAL						
		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved			
		Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water	Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water	Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water		
Honduras	1990	92	84	8	7	1	60	44	16	5	35	73	60	13	6	21	Met target	26
	2000	94	90	4	5	1	70	59	11	8	22	81	73	8	7	12		
	2012	97	97	0	3	0	82	78	4	11	7	90	88	2	7	3		
Hungary	1990	98	94	4	2	0	91	72	19	9	0	96	87	9	4	0	Met target	NA*
	2000	100	95	5	0	0	98	86	12	2	0	99	92	7	1	0		
	2012	100	95	5	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0		
Iceland	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	Met target	14
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
India	1990	89	48	41	10	1	64	7	57	32	4	70	17	53	27	3	Met target	25
	2000	92	49	43	8	0	76	10	66	21	3	81	21	60	17	2		
	2012	97	51	46	3	0	91	14	77	8	1	93	26	67	6	1		
Indonesia	1990	90	25	65	9	1	61	2	59	31	8	70	9	61	24	6	Met target	19
	2000	91	28	63	8	1	68	5	63	26	6	78	15	63	18	4		
	2012	93	32	61	7	0	76	8	68	20	4	85	21	64	13	2		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1990	99	97	2	1	0	84	67	17	12	4	92	84	8	6	2	On track	15
	2000	98	96	2	2	0	87	74	13	11	2	94	88	6	5	1		
	2012	98	94	4	2	0	92	85	7	8	0	96	92	4	4	0		
Iraq	1990	95	95	0	3	2	39	29	10	15	46	78	75	3	7	15	On track	27
	2000	95	93	2	3	2	49	37	12	16	35	80	75	5	8	12		
	2012	94	84	10	5	1	69	56	13	22	9	85	74	11	11	4		
Ireland	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	99	1	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	Met target	17
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	99	1	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	100	99	1	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
Israel	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	98	2	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	Met target	21
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	99	1	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
Italy	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	96	4	0	0	100	99	1	0	0	Met target	6
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
Jamaica	1990	98	88	10	2	0	89	35	54	3	8	93	61	32	3	4	Not on track	6
	2000	98	90	8	2	0	89	41	48	5	6	93	66	27	4	3		
	2012	97	91	6	3	0	89	47	42	6	5	93	70	23	5	2		
Japan	1990	100	97	3	0	0	100	86	14	0	0	100	94	6	0	0	Met target	1
	2000	100	98	2	0	0	100	91	9	0	0	100	97	3	0	0		
	2012	100	99	1	0	0	100	95	5	0	0	100	98	2	0	0		
Jordan	1990	99	98	1	1	0	91	86	5	8	1	97	95	2	3	0	Not on track	30
	2000	98	96	2	2	0	91	83	8	8	1	97	93	4	3	0		
	2012	97	93	4	3	0	90	79	11	9	1	96	91	5	4	0		
Kazakhstan	1990	97	85	12	3	0	90	24	66	6	4	94	58	36	4	2	Not on track	9
	2000	98	87	11	2	0	88	25	63	9	3	94	60	34	4	2		
	2012	99	90	9	1	0	86	28	58	12	2	93	61	32	6	1		
Kenya	1990	92	56	36	4	4	33	10	23	18	49	43	18	25	16	41	Not on track	24
	2000	87	50	37	9	4	43	11	32	17	40	52	19	33	15	33		
	2012	82	44	38	13	5	55	13	42	16	29	62	20	42	15	23		
Kiribati	1990	74	43	31	26	–	36	16	20	64	–	50	26	24	50	–	Progress insufficient	18
	2000	80	54	26	20	–	43	13	30	57	–	59	31	28	41	–		
	2012	87	67	20	13	–	51	9	42	49	–	67	35	32	33	–		
Kuwait	1990	99	–	–	1	–	99	–	–	1	–	99	–	–	1	–	Not on track	41
	2000	99	–	–	1	–	99	–	–	1	–	99	–	–	1	–		
	2012	99	–	–	1	–	99	–	–	1	–	99	–	–	1	–		
Kyrgyzstan	1990	96	79	17	2	2	59	23	36	11	30	73	44	29	7	20	Met target	16
	2000	96	83	13	3	1	69	30	39	7	24	79	49	30	5	16		
	2012	97	87	10	3	0	82	36	46	3	15	88	54	34	3	9		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Met target	35
	2000	72	37	35	23	5	38	4	34	29	33	45	11	34	28	27		
	2012	84	60	24	15	1	65	6	59	25	10	72	25	47	21	7		
Latvia	1990	100	–	–	0	0	96	–	–	4	0	98	–	–	2	0	Not on track	NA*
	2000	100	93	7	0	0	96	59	37	4	0	98	82	16	2	0		
	2012	100	–	–	0	0	96	–	–	4	0	98	–	–	2	0		
Lebanon	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	Met target	30
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	85	15	0	0	100	98	2	0	0		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0		
Lesotho	1990	93	26	67	7	0	75	2	73	23	2	78	6	72	20	2	Progress insufficient	10
	2000	93	39	54	7	0	76	3	73	23	1	79	10	69	20	1		
	2012	93	66	27	7	0	77	4	73	22	1	81	22	59	18	1		

Country, area or territory	Year	Population (x 1000)	Percentage urban population	USE OF SANITATION FACILITIES (percentage of population)[2]												Progress towards MDG target[3]	Proportion of the 2012 population that gained access since 2000 (%)
				URBAN				RURAL				TOTAL					
				Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved				
					Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		
Liberia	1990	2 103	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Not on track	7
	2000	2 892	44	26	26	27	21	4	12	16	68	14	18	21	47		
	2012	4 190	49	28	29	17	26	6	19	8	67	17	23	13	47		
Libya	1990	4 260	76	97	–	3	–	96	–	4	–	97	–	3	–	On track	15
	2000	5 176	76	97	–	3	–	96	–	4	–	97	–	3	–		
	2012	6 155	78	97	–	3	–	96	–	4	–	97	–	3	–		
Lithuania	1990	3 697	68	93	–	7	–	67	–	33	–	84	–	16	–	Met target	NA*
	2000	3 498	67	95	–	5	–	75	–	25	–	89	–	11	–		
	2012	3 028	67	99	–	1	–	85	–	15	–	94	–	6	–		
Luxembourg	1990	382	81	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	Met target	17
	2000	436	84	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
	2012	524	86	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
Madagascar	1990	11 546	24	14	22	41	23	6	8	23	63	8	12	26	54	Not on track	6
	2000	15 745	27	17	26	36	21	8	12	24	56	11	16	26	47		
	2012	22 294	33	19	30	32	19	11	16	25	48	14	21	26	39		
Malawi	1990	9 447	12	27	22	47	4	7	4	56	33	10	6	55	29	Not on track	3
	2000	11 321	15	25	20	52	3	8	4	66	22	10	6	65	19		
	2012	15 906	16	22	18	58	2	8	4	80	8	10	6	77	7		
Malaysia	1990	18 211	50	88	4	7	1	81	3	7	9	84	4	7	5	Met target	22
	2000	23 421	62	94	4	1	1	90	4	2	4	92	4	2	2		
	2012	29 240	73	96	4	0	0	95	4	0	1	96	4	0	0		
Maldives	1990	216	26	98	2	0	0	58	1	10	31	68	1	8	23	Met target	35
	2000	273	28	98	2	0	0	72	1	8	19	79	2	5	14		
	2012	338	42	97	2	1	0	100	0	0	0	99	1	0	0		
Mali	1990	7 964	23	33	36	26	5	10	6	47	37	15	13	43	29	Not on track	9
	2000	10 261	28	34	37	25	4	12	7	53	28	18	16	45	21		
	2012	14 854	36	35	38	23	4	15	9	58	18	22	19	46	13		
Malta	1990	375	90	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	Met target	5
	2000	408	92	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
	2012	428	95	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
Marshall Islands	1990	47	65	77	11	10	2	41	9	29	21	65	10	17	8	Progress insufficient	11
	2000	52	68	80	12	6	2	48	11	20	21	70	11	11	8		
	2012	56	72	84	12	2	2	56	12	11	21	76	12	5	7		
Martinique	1990	358	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	384	90	94	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
	2012	403	89	94	–	6	–	73	–	27	–	92	–	8	–		
Mauritania	1990	2 024	40	29	10	38	23	8	3	20	69	16	6	27	51	Not on track	12
	2000	2 708	40	38	14	28	20	9	4	15	72	21	8	20	51		
	2012	3 796	42	51	18	16	15	9	4	11	76	27	10	12	51		
Mauritius	1990	1 056	44	91	8	1	0	87	9	4	0	89	8	3	0	Progress insufficient	6
	2000	1 185	43	91	8	1	0	88	9	3	0	89	8	3	0		
	2012	1 240	42	92	8	0	0	90	9	1	0	91	9	0	0		
Mexico	1990	86 077	71	78	10	2	10	35	5	9	51	66	8	4	22	Met target	21
	2000	103 874	75	82	10	3	5	55	7	9	29	75	10	4	11		
	2012	120 847	78	87	11	2	0	79	10	8	3	85	11	3	1		
Micronesia (Federated States of)	1990	96	26	49	–	46	5	9	–	80	11	19	–	72	9	On track	22
	2000	107	22	64	–	31	5	25	–	64	11	34	–	56	10		
	2012	103	23	85	–	10	5	49	–	40	11	57	–	33	10		
Monaco	1990	31	100	100	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	0	0	0	Met target	1
	2000	35	100	100	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	0	0	0		
	2012	35	100	100	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	0	0	0		
Mongolia	1990	2 184	57	65	32	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Not on track	15
	2000	2 397	57	65	32	2	1	26	18	21	35	49	26	9	16		
	2012	2 796	69	65	32	2	1	35	25	8	32	56	30	3	11		
Montenegro	1990	615	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
	2000	611	59	92	3	5	0	87	3	10	0	90	3	7	0		
	2012	621	63	92	3	5	0	87	3	10	0	90	3	7	0		
Montserrat	1990	11	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	8	10	12	–	–
	2000	5	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	9	7	4		
	2012	6	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Morocco	1990	24 675	48	81	14	0	5	26	3	2	69	52	8	2	38	On track	19
	2000	28 710	53	82	14	2	2	43	5	2	50	64	10	2	24		
	2012	32 521	57	85	15	0	0	63	7	1	29	75	11	1	13		
Mozambique	1990	13 568	21	34	6	29	31	2	0	22	76	8	2	24	66	Not on track	11
	2000	18 276	29	37	7	31	25	5	1	26	68	14	3	28	55		
	2012	25 203	31	44	8	36	12	11	2	35	52	21	4	35	40		

Country, area or territory	Year	USE OF DRINKING WATER SOURCES (percentage of population)[2]															Progress towards MDG target[3]	Proportion of the 2012 population that gained access since 2000 (%)
		URBAN					RURAL					TOTAL						
		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved			
		Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water	Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water	Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water		
Liberia	1990	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	On track	32
	2000	76	5	71	23	1	50	1	49	26	24	61	3	58	25	14		
	2012	87	6	81	12	1	63	1	62	13	24	75	4	71	12	13		
Libya	1990	54	–	–	46	–	55	–	–	45	–	54	–	–	46	–	–	–
	2000	54	–	–	46	–	55	–	–	45	–	54	–	–	46	–		
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Lithuania	1990	94	89	5	6	–	72	45	27	28	–	87	74	13	13	–	Met target	NA*
	2000	97	93	4	3	–	80	60	20	20	–	91	82	9	9	–		
	2012	99	99	0	1	–	89	78	11	11	–	96	92	4	4	–		
Luxembourg	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	98	2	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	Met target	17
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	98	2	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	100	98	2	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
Madagascar	1990	73	23	50	15	12	15	1	14	35	50	29	7	22	30	41	Not on track	23
	2000	75	19	56	13	12	24	2	22	31	45	38	7	31	26	36		
	2012	78	15	63	11	11	35	2	33	27	38	50	7	43	21	29		
Malawi	1990	92	37	55	5	3	36	1	35	45	19	42	6	36	41	17	Met target	41
	2000	93	35	58	5	2	57	2	55	31	12	62	7	55	28	10		
	2012	95	33	62	5	0	83	3	80	14	3	85	8	77	12	3		
Malaysia	1990	94	86	8	6	0	82	59	23	16	2	88	73	15	11	1	Met target	22
	2000	99	95	4	1	0	93	80	13	5	2	96	89	7	3	1		
	2012	100	99	1	0	0	99	–	–	0	1	100	–	–	0	0		
Maldives	1990	100	50	50	0	0	91	0	91	9	–	93	13	80	7	–	Met target	22
	2000	100	67	33	0	0	93	0	93	7	–	95	19	76	5	–		
	2012	100	99	1	0	0	98	1	97	2	–	99	43	56	1	–		
Mali	1990	53	17	36	45	2	20	0	20	70	10	28	4	24	63	9	Met target	36
	2000	70	26	44	29	1	36	1	35	57	7	45	8	37	50	5		
	2012	91	36	55	9	0	54	1	53	44	2	67	14	53	32	1		
Malta	1990	100	100	0	0	0	98	98	0	2	0	100	100	0	0	0	Met target	5
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
Marshall Islands	1990	91	4	87	9	–	94	0	94	6	–	92	3	89	8	–	On track	7
	2000	92	4	88	8	–	96	0	96	4	–	93	3	90	7	–		
	2012	93	4	89	7	–	98	0	98	2	–	95	3	92	5	–		
Martinique	1990	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	Met target	16
	2000	86	86	0	14	0	100	–	–	0	0	88	–	–	12	0		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0		
Mauritania	1990	36	15	21	63	1	26	0	26	65	9	30	6	24	64	6	Not on track	21
	2000	45	26	19	54	1	37	8	29	56	7	40	15	25	55	5		
	2012	52	35	17	48	0	48	14	34	46	6	50	23	27	47	3		
Mauritius	1990	100	99	1	0	0	99	98	1	1	0	99	99	0	1	0	Met target	5
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	99	98	1	1	0	99	99	0	1	0		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
Mexico	1990	92	86	6	4	4	59	49	10	6	35	82	75	7	5	13	Met target	19
	2000	94	90	4	4	2	73	62	11	9	18	89	83	6	5	6		
	2012	96	95	1	4	0	91	77	14	9	0	95	91	4	5	0		
Micronesia (Federated States of)	1990	94	–	–	3	3	90	–	–	2	8	91	–	–	2	7	Not on track	NA*
	2000	94	–	–	3	3	89	–	–	3	8	90	–	–	3	7		
	2012	95	42	53	2	3	87	36	51	5	8	89	37	52	4	7		
Monaco	1990	100	100	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	100	0	0	0	Met target	1
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	100	0	0	0		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	100	0	0	0		
Mongolia	1990	90	44	46	5	5	26	2	24	20	54	62	26	36	12	26	Met target	26
	2000	91	39	52	6	3	38	2	36	19	43	68	23	45	12	20		
	2012	95	33	62	5	0	61	2	59	20	19	85	24	61	9	6		
Montenegro	1990	100	98	2	0	0	95	–	–	5	0	97	–	–	3	0	On track	2
	2000	100	98	2	0	0	95	77	18	5	0	98	90	8	2	0		
	2012	100	98	2	0	0	95	77	18	5	0	98	91	7	2	0		
Montserrat	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	97	91	6	3	–	Met target	19
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	95	4	1	–		
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	96	3	1	–		
Morocco	1990	94	75	19	6	0	53	4	49	42	5	73	38	35	24	3	On track	15
	2000	96	82	14	4	0	58	12	46	37	5	78	49	29	19	3		
	2012	98	90	8	2	0	64	22	42	30	6	84	61	23	14	2		
Mozambique	1990	72	20	52	24	4	23	1	22	45	32	34	5	29	40	26	Not on track	19
	2000	75	21	54	21	4	27	1	26	47	26	41	7	34	39	20		
	2012	80	25	55	16	4	35	1	34	50	15	49	8	41	40	11		

Country, area or territory	Year	Population (x 1000)	Percentage urban population	USE OF SANITATION FACILITIES (percentage of population)[2]												Progress towards MDG target[3]	Proportion of the 2012 population that gained access since 2000 (%)
				URBAN				RURAL				TOTAL					
				Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved				
					Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		
Myanmar	1990	42 123	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Met target	22
	2000	48 453	27	79	12	7	2	54	10	20	16	61	10	17	12		
	2012	52 797	33	84	13	2	1	74	14	5	7	77	13	5	5		
Namibia	1990	1 415	28	61	23	5	11	10	2	6	82	24	8	5	63	Not on track	9
	2000	1 898	32	59	22	4	15	13	3	6	78	28	9	5	58		
	2012	2 259	39	56	21	4	19	17	4	6	73	32	10	6	52		
Nauru	1990	9	100	66	31	2	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	66	31	2	1	Not on track	2
	2000	10	100	66	31	2	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	66	31	2	1		
	2012	10	100	66	31	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	66	31	1	2		
Nepal	1990	18 111	9	34	25	8	33	3	1	5	91	6	3	5	86	Not on track	19
	2000	23 184	13	42	31	5	22	17	6	6	71	21	10	5	64		
	2012	27 474	17	51	37	3	9	34	13	6	47	37	17	6	40		
Netherlands	1990	14 890	69	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	Met target	5
	2000	15 860	77	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
	2012	16 714	84	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
New Caledonia	1990	169	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	0	0	Met target	17
	2000	210	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	0	0		
	2012	253	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	0	0		
New Zealand	1990	3 398	85	–	–	–	–	88	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	3 858	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
	2012	4 460	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Nicaragua	1990	4 138	52	59	8	29	4	26	4	25	45	43	6	27	24	Not on track	11
	2000	5 101	55	61	8	27	4	32	5	32	31	48	7	29	16		
	2012	5 992	58	63	9	24	4	37	6	37	20	52	7	31	10		
Niger	1990	7 754	15	22	15	36	27	2	1	2	95	5	3	7	85	Not on track	5
	2000	10 990	16	27	18	33	22	3	1	4	92	7	4	8	81		
	2012	17 157	18	33	21	29	17	4	2	5	89	9	5	10	76		
Nigeria	1990	95 617	35	36	46	11	7	37	18	12	33	37	28	11	24	Not on track	4
	2000	122 877	42	34	43	13	10	32	16	19	33	32	27	18	23		
	2012	168 834	50	31	40	14	15	25	12	32	31	28	26	23	23		
Niue	1990	2	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Met target	NA*
	2000	2	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	79	–	21	–		
	2012	1	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	0	0		
Northern Mariana Islands	1990	44	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	16	15	0	Progress insufficient	NA*
	2000	68	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	74	18	8	0		
	2012	62	92	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	19	1	0		
Norway	1990	4 240	72	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	Met target	10
	2000	4 492	76	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
	2012	4 994	80	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
Oman	1990	1 810	66	95	–	1	4	55	–	8	37	82	–	3	15	Met target	38
	2000	2 193	72	96	–	1	3	71	–	4	25	89	–	2	9		
	2012	3 314	74	97	–	0	3	95	–	0	5	97	–	0	3		
Pakistan	1990	111 091	31	72	6	14	8	7	1	20	72	27	3	18	52	Not on track	18
	2000	143 832	33	72	6	16	6	20	4	23	53	37	4	22	37		
	2012	179 160	37	72	6	18	4	34	6	26	34	48	6	23	23		
Palau	1990	15	70	63	–	37	0	8	–	92	0	46	–	54	0	Met target	25
	2000	19	70	89	–	11	0	63	–	37	0	81	–	19	0		
	2012	21	85	100	–	0	0	100	–	0	0	100	–	0	0		
Panama	1990	2 487	54	76	8	14	2	41	4	32	23	60	6	23	11	Progress insufficient	19
	2000	3 055	66	78	8	12	2	46	4	32	18	67	7	19	7		
	2012	3 802	76	80	9	10	1	52	5	30	13	73	8	15	4		
Papua New Guinea	1990	4 158	15	62	10	25	3	13	3	66	18	20	4	60	16	Not on track	4
	2000	5 379	13	60	9	27	4	13	3	68	16	19	3	64	14		
	2012	7 167	13	56	9	31	4	13	3	71	13	19	3	66	12		
Paraguay	1990	4 250	49	62	3	34	1	14	0	82	4	37	2	59	2	Met target	33
	2000	5 350	55	79	4	16	1	33	0	65	2	58	2	39	1		
	2012	6 687	62	96	4	0	0	53	1	45	1	80	3	17	0		
Peru	1990	21 772	69	71	8	6	15	16	1	9	74	54	6	7	33	On track	18
	2000	26 000	73	76	8	7	9	29	3	17	51	63	7	10	20		
	2012	29 988	78	81	9	9	1	45	4	28	23	73	8	13	6		
Philippines	1990	61 949	49	69	15	8	8	45	10	22	23	57	12	15	16	On track	22
	2000	77 652	48	74	16	4	6	57	13	12	18	66	14	8	12		
	2012	96 707	49	79	17	1	3	69	16	3	12	74	16	2	8		
Poland	1990	38 150	61	96	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	38 351	62	96	–	4	–	80	–	20	–	89	–	11	–		
	2012	38 211	61	96	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		

Country, area or territory	Year	USE OF DRINKING WATER SOURCES (percentage of population)[2]															Progress towards MDG target[3]	Proportion of the 2012 population that gained access since 2000 (%)
		URBAN					RURAL					TOTAL						
		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved			
		Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water	Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water	Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water		
Myanmar	1990	80	17	63	8	12	48	1	47	20	32	56	5	51	17	27	Met target	24
	2000	85	18	67	6	9	60	2	58	16	24	67	6	61	13	20		
	2012	95	19	76	5	0	81	3	78	14	5	86	8	78	11	3		
Namibia	1990	99	82	17	1	0	55	13	42	34	11	67	32	35	25	8	Met target	25
	2000	99	77	22	1	0	70	22	48	16	14	79	40	39	11	10		
	2012	98	71	27	2	0	87	33	54	0	13	92	47	45	0	8		
Nauru	1990	–	–	–	–	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
	2000	93	–	–	7	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	93	–	–	7	–		
	2012	96	68	28	4	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	96	68	28	4	–		
Nepal	1990	97	46	51	2	1	63	2	61	30	7	66	6	60	27	7	Met target	23
	2000	94	47	47	5	1	74	8	66	21	5	77	13	64	18	5		
	2012	90	49	41	8	2	88	16	72	9	3	88	21	67	9	3		
Netherlands	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	Met target	5
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
New Caledonia	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	94	85	9	6	–		
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	94	4	2	–		
New Zealand	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	Met target	13
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
Nicaragua	1990	92	82	10	7	1	54	17	37	30	16	74	51	23	18	8	On track	17
	2000	95	86	9	4	1	62	24	38	27	11	80	58	22	15	5		
	2012	98	89	9	2	0	68	29	39	25	7	85	64	21	12	3		
Niger	1990	61	22	39	38	1	30	0	30	67	3	34	4	30	64	2	Not on track	25
	2000	78	30	48	22	0	35	1	34	62	3	42	5	37	55	3		
	2012	99	39	60	1	0	42	1	41	54	4	52	8	44	45	3		
Nigeria	1990	78	33	45	16	6	28	3	25	23	49	46	14	32	20	34	Not on track	24
	2000	78	20	58	17	5	38	2	36	26	36	55	10	45	22	23		
	2012	79	6	73	17	4	49	1	48	30	21	64	4	60	23	13		
Niue	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	98	1	1	–	Not on track	NA*
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	98	1	1	–		
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	98	1	1	–		
Northern Mariana Islands	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	94	71	23	6	–	Met target	NA*
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	96	77	19	4	–		
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	84	14	2	–		
Norway	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	Met target	10
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
Oman	1990	83	30	53	13	4	70	3	67	20	10	79	21	58	15	6	Met target	37
	2000	87	48	39	9	4	75	15	60	15	10	84	39	45	10	6		
	2012	95	85	10	1	4	86	39	47	14	–	93	73	20	7	–		
Pakistan	1990	95	56	39	4	1	81	8	73	8	11	85	23	62	7	8	On track	21
	2000	96	57	39	4	0	85	15	70	7	8	88	29	59	7	5		
	2012	96	58	38	4	0	89	23	66	7	4	91	36	55	6	3		
Palau	1990	98	98	0	2	–	72	72	0	28	–	90	90	0	10	–	–	–
	2000	97	97	0	3	–	80	80	0	20	–	92	92	0	8	–		
	2012	97	97	0	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Panama	1990	98	96	2	2	0	67	62	5	21	12	84	80	4	10	6	Met target	22
	2000	98	96	2	2	0	76	71	5	14	10	90	87	3	6	4		
	2012	97	96	1	3	0	87	81	6	5	8	94	92	2	4	2		
Papua New Guinea	1990	87	61	26	7	6	24	4	20	27	49	34	12	22	23	43	Not on track	13
	2000	88	59	29	7	5	27	3	24	24	49	35	11	24	22	43		
	2012	88	55	33	9	3	33	3	30	19	48	40	9	31	18	42		
Paraguay	1990	83	61	22	16	1	24	0	24	64	12	53	30	23	40	7	Met target	35
	2000	91	74	17	9	0	51	23	28	42	7	73	51	22	24	3		
	2012	100	90	10	0	0	83	57	26	15	2	94	78	16	5	1		
Peru	1990	88	73	15	11	1	44	11	33	29	27	74	54	20	17	9	On track	17
	2000	90	80	10	9	1	56	34	22	22	22	81	67	14	12	7		
	2012	91	87	4	8	1	72	63	9	12	16	87	82	5	9	4		
Philippines	1990	92	40	52	7	1	75	9	66	22	3	84	24	60	14	2	Met target	21
	2000	92	50	42	7	1	83	17	66	15	2	88	33	55	11	1		
	2012	92	61	31	8	0	91	26	65	8	1	92	43	49	7	1		
Poland	1990	100	97	3	0	0	–	73	–	–	–	–	88	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	100	99	1	0	0	–	89	–	–	–	–	95	–	–	–		
	2012	100	99	1	0	0	–	96	–	–	–	–	98	–	–	–		

Country, area or territory	Year	Population (x 1000)	Percentage urban population	USE OF SANITATION FACILITIES (percentage of population)[2]												Progress towards MDG target[3]	Proportion of the 2012 population that gained access since 2000 (%)
				URBAN				RURAL				TOTAL					
				Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved				
					Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		
Portugal	1990	9 899	48	98	–	2	0	90	–	10	0	94	–	6	0	Met target	5
	2000	10 306	54	99	–	1	0	96	–	4	0	98	–	2	0		
	2012	10 604	62	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
Puerto Rico	1990	3 518	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	–	0	1	Not on track	NA*
	2000	3 797	95	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	–	0	1		
	2012	3 694	99	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	–	0	1		
Qatar	1990	477	93	100	–	0	0	100	–	0	0	100	–	0	0	Met target	71
	2000	594	96	100	–	0	0	100	–	0	0	100	–	0	0		
	2012	2 051	99	100	–	0	0	100	–	0	0	100	–	0	0		
Republic of Korea	1990	42 972	74	100	–	0	0	100	–	0	0	100	–	0	0	Met target	6
	2000	45 977	80	100	–	0	0	100	–	0	0	100	–	0	0		
	2012	49 003	83	100	–	0	0	100	–	0	0	100	–	0	0		
Republic of Moldova	1990	4 364	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	On track	NA*
	2000	4 107	45	87	7	6	0	72	4	24	0	79	6	15	0		
	2012	3 514	48	89	7	4	0	84	5	11	0	87	6	7	0		
Réunion	1990	611	81	98	–	2	–	95	–	5	–	98	–	2	–	On track	15
	2000	736	90	98	–	2	–	95	–	5	–	98	–	2	–		
	2012	865	94	98	–	2	–	95	–	5	–	98	–	2	–		
Romania	1990	23 372	53	88	3	9	–	52	1	47	–	71	2	27	–	–	–
	2000	22 388	53	88	3	9	–	54	1	45	–	72	2	26	–		
	2012	21 755	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Russian Federation	1990	148 149	73	80	16	3	1	58	11	30	1	74	15	10	1	Not on track	NA*
	2000	146 763	73	77	15	7	1	59	11	29	1	72	14	13	1		
	2012	143 170	74	74	15	10	1	59	11	29	1	70	14	15	1		
Rwanda	1990	7 215	5	64	23	11	2	28	3	62	7	30	4	59	7	On track	29
	2000	8 396	14	63	22	13	2	45	5	45	5	47	7	41	5		
	2012	11 458	19	61	22	15	2	64	7	26	3	64	10	23	3		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1990	41	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	46	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	87	–	10	3		
	2012	54	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Saint Lucia	1990	138	29	67	3	24	6	54	4	31	11	58	3	29	10	–	–
	2000	157	28	69	3	20	8	60	4	26	10	62	4	25	9		
	2012	181	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1990	108	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	63	–	33	4	–	–
	2000	108	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	73	–	23	4		
	2012	109	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Samoa	1990	163	21	94	5	1	0	92	6	2	0	93	6	1	0	Not on track	6
	2000	175	22	94	5	1	0	92	6	2	0	92	6	2	0		
	2012	189	20	93	5	2	0	91	6	3	0	92	6	2	0		
San Marino	1990	24	90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	27	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
	2012	32	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Sao Tome and Principe	1990	117	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Not on track	19
	2000	139	53	27	4	4	65	14	4	4	78	21	4	4	71		
	2012	188	63	41	6	5	48	23	7	4	66	34	6	6	54		
Saudi Arabia	1990	16 206	77	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	92	–	0	8	Met target	31
	2000	20 145	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	97	–	0	3		
	2012	28 288	83	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	0	0		
Senegal	1990	7 514	39	58	20	13	9	21	5	19	55	35	11	17	37	Not on track	21
	2000	9 862	40	62	22	11	5	30	8	19	43	43	13	16	28		
	2012	13 726	43	67	24	8	1	40	11	20	29	52	16	15	17		
Serbia	1990	9 735	50	97	2	1	0	95	2	3	0	96	2	2	0	On track	NA*
	2000	10 272	53	97	2	1	0	95	2	3	0	96	2	2	0		
	2012	9 553	57	99	1	0	0	96	2	2	0	97	1	2	0		
Seychelles	1990	69	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	97	–	2	1	Not on track	13
	2000	80	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	97	–	2	1		
	2012	92	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	97	–	2	1		
Sierra Leone	1990	4 043	33	23	43	34	0	5	14	55	26	11	23	48	18	Not on track	5
	2000	4 140	36	23	42	31	4	6	16	46	32	12	26	40	22		
	2012	5 979	40	22	42	26	10	7	19	35	39	13	28	31	28		
Singapore	1990	3 016	100	99	–	1	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	99	–	1	0	Met target	26
	2000	3 918	100	100	–	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	–	0	0		
	2012	5 303	100	100	–	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	–	0	0		
Slovakia	1990	5 278	56	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	Met target	1
	2000	5 388	56	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
	2012	5 446	55	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		

Country, area or territory	Year	USE OF DRINKING WATER SOURCES (percentage of population)[2]															Progress towards MDG target[3]	Proportion of the 2012 population that gained access since 2000 (%)
		URBAN					RURAL					TOTAL						
		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved			
		Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water	Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water	Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water		
Portugal	1990	98	96	2	2	0	95	83	12	5	0	96	89	7	4	0	Met target	5
	2000	99	98	1	1	0	97	92	5	3	0	98	95	3	2	0		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
Puerto Rico	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	94	87	7	6	–	–	–
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	94	87	7	6	–		
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Qatar	1990	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	Met target	71
	2000	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0		
	2012	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0		
Republic of Korea	1990	97	96	1	3	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Met target	10
	2000	98	97	1	2	0	75	46	29	25	–	93	87	6	7	–		
	2012	100	99	1	0	0	88	64	24	12	–	98	93	5	2	–		
Republic of Moldova	1990	98	–	–	2	0	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Met target	NA*
	2000	99	77	22	1	0	89	1	88	11	0	93	35	58	7	0		
	2012	99	87	12	1	0	94	25	69	6	0	97	55	42	3	0		
Réunion	1990	99	99	0	1	–	98	98	0	2	–	99	99	0	1	–	On track	15
	2000	99	99	0	1	–	98	98	0	2	–	99	99	0	1	–		
	2012	99	99	0	1	–	98	98	0	2	–	99	99	0	1	–		
Romania	1990	93	88	5	7	–	55	13	42	45	–	75	53	22	25	–	–	–
	2000	97	90	7	3	–	70	21	49	30	–	84	57	27	16	–		
	2012	99	92	7	1	–	–	28	–	–	–	–	62	–	–	–		
Russian Federation	1990	98	88	10	2	0	80	37	43	19	1	93	74	19	7	0	Met target	NA*
	2000	98	90	8	2	0	86	46	40	12	2	95	78	17	4	1		
	2012	99	91	8	1	0	92	55	37	5	3	97	82	15	2	1		
Rwanda	1990	90	28	62	3	7	59	0	59	15	26	60	1	59	15	25	Not on track	22
	2000	86	23	63	7	7	63	0	63	17	20	66	3	63	16	18		
	2012	81	18	63	12	7	68	1	67	19	13	71	4	67	18	11		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	–	–	2	–	Not on track	14
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	92	6	2	–		
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	–	–	2	–		
Saint Lucia	1990	96	81	15	4	–	92	65	27	8	–	93	70	23	7	–	On track	12
	2000	97	85	12	3	–	93	72	21	7	–	94	76	18	6	–		
	2012	99	89	10	1	–	93	81	12	7	–	94	82	12	6	–		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	88	52	36	12	–	Met target	3
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	93	74	19	7	–		
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	95	–	–	5	–		
Samoa	1990	97	82	15	3	0	87	72	15	13	0	89	74	15	11	0	Met target	12
	2000	97	87	10	3	0	92	78	14	8	0	93	80	13	7	0		
	2012	97	91	6	2	1	99	84	15	0	1	99	85	14	0	1		
San Marino	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Sao Tome and Principe	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Met target	39
	2000	86	30	56	4	10	70	14	56	7	23	78	23	55	6	16		
	2012	99	39	60	1	0	94	22	72	2	4	97	33	64	1	2		
Saudi Arabia	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	92	58	34	8	–	Met target	29
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	95	63	32	5	–		
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	97	–	–	3	–		
Senegal	1990	89	46	43	11	0	42	0	42	56	2	60	18	42	39	1	Progress insufficient	26
	2000	90	60	30	10	0	50	10	40	48	2	66	30	36	33	1		
	2012	92	77	15	8	0	60	23	37	39	1	74	46	28	25	1		
Serbia	1990	100	97	3	0	0	99	–	–	1	0	99	–	–	1	0	Not on track	NA*
	2000	100	97	3	0	0	99	72	27	1	0	100	85	15	0	0		
	2012	99	97	2	1	0	99	72	27	1	0	99	86	13	1	0		
Seychelles	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	96	–	–	0	4	Not on track	13
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	96	–	–	0	4		
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	96	92	4	0	4		
Sierra Leone	1990	66	16	50	28	6	22	1	21	29	49	37	6	31	28	35	Progress insufficient	27
	2000	76	14	62	17	7	31	1	30	24	45	47	6	41	21	32		
	2012	87	11	76	5	8	42	1	41	17	41	60	5	55	12	28		
Singapore	1990	100	100	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	100	0	0	0	Met target	26
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	100	0	0	0		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	100	0	0	0		
Slovakia	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	89	11	0	0	100	95	5	0	0	Met target	1
	2000	100	96	4	0	0	100	92	8	0	0	100	94	6	0	0		
	2012	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0		

Country, area or territory	Year	Population (x 1000)	Percentage urban population	USE OF SANITATION FACILITIES (percentage of population)[2]												Progress towards MDG target[3]	Proportion of the 2012 population that gained access since 2000 (%)
				URBAN				RURAL				TOTAL					
				Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved				
					Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		
Slovenia	1990	2 004	50	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	Met target	4
	2000	1 990	51	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
	2012	2 068	50	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
Solomon Islands	1990	312	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
	2000	412	16	81	–	10	9	15	–	19	66	25	–	18	57		
	2012	550	21	81	–	10	9	15	–	19	66	29	–	17	54		
Somalia	1990	6 322	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	7 385	33	45	26	16	13	10	9	9	72	22	15	10	53		
	2012	10 195	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
South Africa	1990	36 793	52	75	13	10	2	40	7	26	27	58	10	18	14	On track	19
	2000	44 846	57	78	13	7	2	49	9	21	21	65	11	14	10		
	2012	52 386	62	82	14	3	1	62	12	16	10	74	13	8	5		
South Sudan	1990	-	-	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	-	-	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
	2012	10 838	18	16	6	20	58	7	2	10	81	9	3	11	77		
Spain	1990	38 883	75	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	Met target	14
	2000	40 283	76	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
	2012	46 755	78	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
Sri Lanka	1990	17 324	17	78	13	5	4	65	4	16	15	68	6	12	14	Met target	22
	2000	18 846	16	80	14	3	3	78	5	9	8	79	6	8	7		
	2012	21 098	15	83	14	2	1	94	6	0	0	92	7	1	0		
Sudan	1990	25 707	25	52	12	28	8	18	5	29	48	27	7	28	38	Not on track	0
	2000	34 654	29	48	11	27	14	16	5	26	53	25	7	26	42		
	2012	37 195	33	44	10	26	20	13	4	24	59	24	6	24	46		
Suriname	1990	407	60	99	–	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Not on track	10
	2000	467	65	90	9	1	0	63	11	3	23	81	10	1	8		
	2012	535	70	88	9	3	0	61	11	10	18	80	10	4	6		
Swaziland	1990	863	23	63	29	6	2	44	15	10	31	49	18	8	25	Not on track	13
	2000	1 064	23	63	29	6	2	49	16	6	29	52	19	6	23		
	2012	1 231	21	63	29	7	1	56	18	9	17	57	21	8	14		
Sweden	1990	8 559	83	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	Met target	7
	2000	8 872	84	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
	2012	9 511	85	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
Switzerland	1990	6 674	73	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	Met target	10
	2000	7 166	73	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
	2012	7 997	74	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
Syrian Arab Republic	1990	12 452	49	95	4	1	0	75	4	4	17	85	4	2	9	Met target	29
	2000	16 371	52	95	4	1	0	81	5	4	10	89	4	2	5		
	2012	21 890	56	96	4	0	0	95	5	0	0	96	4	0	0		
Tajikistan	1990	5 297	32	92	5	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Met target	25
	2000	6 186	26	92	5	2	1	90	2	6	2	90	3	6	1		
	2012	8 009	27	94	5	1	0	95	2	3	0	94	3	3	0		
Thailand	1990	56 583	29	87	11	1	1	79	3	1	17	82	6	0	12	Met target	8
	2000	62 343	31	88	11	1	0	93	4	0	3	91	6	1	2		
	2012	66 785	34	89	11	0	0	96	4	0	0	93	7	0	0		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1990	2 010	58	93	3	4	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
	2000	2 052	59	93	3	4	0	85	5	10	0	90	3	7	0		
	2012	2 106	59	97	3	0	0	83	4	12	1	91	3	5	1		
Timor-Leste	1990	751	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Not on track	10
	2000	854	24	53	13	10	24	32	7	6	55	37	8	7	48		
	2012	1 114	29	69	17	7	7	27	6	31	36	39	9	25	27		
Togo	1990	3 788	29	26	44	5	25	8	15	3	74	13	24	3	60	Not on track	2
	2000	4 865	33	26	44	8	22	5	11	10	74	12	22	9	57		
	2012	6 643	38	25	43	12	20	2	5	19	74	11	20	16	53		
Tokelau	1990	2	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	41	–	59	–	41	–	59	–	Met target	6
	2000	2	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	63	–	37	–	63	–	37	–		
	2012	1	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	93	–	7	–	93	–	7	–		
Tonga	1990	95	23	98	–	2	–	95	–	5	–	95	–	5	–	Not on track	4
	2000	98	23	99	–	1	–	92	–	8	–	94	–	6	–		
	2012	105	24	99	–	1	–	89	–	11	–	91	–	9	–		
Trinidad and Tobago	1990	1 222	9	93	7	0	0	93	7	0	0	93	7	0	0	Not on track	5
	2000	1 268	11	92	7	1	0	92	7	1	0	92	7	1	0		
	2012	1 337	14	92	7	1	0	92	7	1	0	92	7	1	0		
Tunisia	1990	8 135	58	94	2	1	3	43	5	3	49	73	3	2	22	Met target	18
	2000	9 553	63	96	2	1	1	58	7	6	29	82	4	3	11		
	2012	10 875	67	97	2	1	0	77	10	8	5	90	4	4	2		

Country, area or territory	Year	USE OF DRINKING WATER SOURCES (percentage of population)[2]															Progress towards MDG target[3]	Proportion of the 2012 population that gained access since 2000 (%)
		URBAN					RURAL					TOTAL						
		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved			
		Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water	Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water	Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water		
Slovenia	1990	100	100	0	0	0	99	99	0	1	0	100	100	0	0	0		
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	99	99	0	1	0	100	100	0	0	0	Met target	4
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	99	99	0	1	0	100	100	0	0	0		
Solomon Islands	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
	2000	93	61	32	6	1	77	16	61	14	9	80	23	57	13	7	–	21
	2012	93	61	32	6	1	77	16	61	14	9	81	26	55	12	7		
Somalia	1990	–	0	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–		
	2000	38	12	26	56	6	16	0	16	55	29	23	4	19	56	21	–	–
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
South Africa	1990	98	85	13	2	0	63	16	47	8	29	81	52	29	5	14		
	2000	98	87	11	2	0	72	30	42	8	20	87	62	25	4	9	Met target	21
	2012	99	93	6	1	0	88	57	31	8	4	95	79	16	3	2		
South Sudan	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2012	63	–	–	16	21	55	–	–	14	31	57	–	–	14	29		
Spain	1990	100	99	1	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	99	1	0	0		
	2000	100	99	1	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	99	1	0	0	Met target	14
	2012	100	99	1	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	99	1	0	0		
Sri Lanka	1990	92	37	55	8	0	63	6	57	28	9	68	11	57	25	7		
	2000	95	53	42	5	0	76	15	61	19	5	79	21	58	17	4	Met target	23
	2012	99	67	32	1	0	93	23	70	5	2	94	30	64	4	2		
Sudan	1990	86	78	8	12	2	61	16	45	29	10	67	32	35	25	8		
	2000	76	63	13	22	2	56	15	41	33	11	62	29	33	29	9	Not on track	-2
	2012	66	46	20	31	3	50	13	37	36	14	55	24	31	35	10		
Suriname	1990	98	–	–	2	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
	2000	98	90	8	2	0	73	48	25	5	22	89	75	14	3	8	Met target	18
	2012	98	77	21	2	0	88	44	44	1	11	95	67	28	2	3		
Swaziland	1990	86	67	19	6	8	25	4	21	18	57	39	18	21	16	45		
	2000	89	70	19	5	6	41	13	28	18	41	52	25	27	15	33	Met target	29
	2012	94	75	19	3	3	69	27	42	17	14	74	37	37	14	12		
Sweden	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	Met target	7
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
Switzerland	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	99	1	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	99	1	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	Met target	10
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	100	99	1	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
Syrian Arab Republic	1990	97	94	3	3	0	75	49	26	24	1	86	71	15	14	0		
	2000	95	93	2	5	0	79	60	19	20	1	88	77	11	12	0	On track	25
	2012	92	91	1	8	0	87	81	6	12	1	90	87	3	10	0		
Tajikistan	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
	2000	92	78	14	3	5	48	18	30	13	39	60	34	26	10	30	On track	10
	2012	93	82	11	2	5	64	29	35	7	29	72	43	29	6	22		
Thailand	1990	96	74	22	4	0	82	10	72	16	2	86	29	57	12	2		
	2000	97	77	20	3	0	90	22	68	9	1	92	39	53	7	1	Met target	26
	2012	97	80	17	3	0	95	31	64	5	0	96	48	48	4	0		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1990	100	97	3	0	0	99	–	–	1	0	99	–	–	1	0		
	2000	100	97	3	0	0	99	85	14	1	0	99	92	7	1	0	On track	3
	2012	100	94	6	0	0	99	82	17	1	0	99	90	9	1	0		
Timor-Leste	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
	2000	69	24	45	28	3	50	11	39	43	7	54	14	40	40	6	On track	29
	2012	95	47	48	4	1	61	14	47	28	11	70	24	46	22	8		
Togo	1990	79	14	65	20	1	36	0	36	37	27	48	4	44	32	20		
	2000	85	13	72	14	1	38	0	38	33	29	53	5	48	27	20	Not on track	21
	2012	92	12	80	7	1	41	1	40	29	30	61	5	56	20	19		
Tokelau	1990	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	90	–	–	10	–	90	–	–	10	–		
	2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	93	–	–	7	–	93	–	–	7	–	Met target	NA*
	2012	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	97	–	–	3	–	97	–	–	3	–		
Tonga	1990	98	–	–	2	–	99	–	–	1	–	99	–	–	1	–		
	2000	98	–	–	2	–	99	–	–	1	–	99	–	–	1	–	Met target	7
	2012	99	–	–	1	–	99	–	–	1	–	99	–	–	1	–		
Trinidad and Tobago	1990	94	80	14	3	3	90	67	23	8	2	90	69	21	8	2		
	2000	96	85	11	1	3	92	71	21	6	2	92	73	19	6	2	–	–
	2012	97	–	–	0	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Tunisia	1990	95	89	6	5	0	63	22	41	35	2	82	61	21	17	1		
	2000	97	92	5	3	0	76	33	43	22	2	89	71	18	10	1	Met target	18
	2012	100	94	6	0	0	90	–	–	8	2	97	–	–	2	1		

Country, area or territory	Year	Population (x 1000)	Percentage urban population	USE OF SANITATION FACILITIES (percentage of population)[2]												Progress towards MDG target[3]	Proportion of the 2012 population that gained access since 2000 (%)
				URBAN				RURAL				TOTAL					
				Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved				
					Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		
Turkey	1990	53 995	59	96	1	3	0	66	2	27	5	84	2	12	2	On track	17
	2000	63 174	65	96	2	2	0	71	3	23	3	87	2	10	1		
	2012	73 997	72	97	2	1	0	75	3	21	1	91	2	7	0		
Turkmenistan	1990	3 668	45	99	–	1	0	97	–	2	1	98	–	1	1	Met target	14
	2000	4 501	46	99	–	1	0	97	–	2	1	98	–	1	1		
	2012	5 173	49	100	–	0	0	98	–	1	1	99	–	1	0		
Turks and Caicos Islands	1990	12	74	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	19	85	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	81	–	16	3		
	2012	40	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Tuvalu	1990	9	41	75	8	15	2	71	4	18	7	73	6	16	5	On track	8
	2000	9	46	81	9	8	2	76	4	13	7	78	6	11	5		
	2012	10	51	86	9	3	2	80	5	8	7	83	7	6	4		
Uganda	1990	17 535	11	32	49	17	2	25	13	40	22	26	17	37	20	Not on track	14
	2000	24 276	12	32	50	16	2	29	15	40	16	30	19	36	15		
	2012	36 346	16	33	50	15	2	34	17	40	9	34	23	35	8		
Ukraine	1990	51 659	67	97	2	1	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Not on track	NA*
	2000	49 057	67	97	2	1	0	91	4	5	0	95	3	2	0		
	2012	45 530	69	96	2	2	0	89	4	7	0	94	3	3	0		
United Arab Emirates	1990	1 806	79	98	2	0	0	95	5	0	0	97	2	1	0	On track	66
	2000	3 026	80	98	2	0	0	95	5	0	0	97	2	1	0		
	2012	9 206	85	98	2	0	0	95	5	0	0	98	2	0	0		
United Kingdom	1990	57 214	78	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	Met target	6
	2000	58 951	79	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
	2012	62 783	80	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
United Republic of Tanzania	1990	25 485	19	9	8	81	2	6	3	81	10	7	4	80	9	Not on track	6
	2000	34 021	22	16	15	67	2	7	4	76	13	9	6	74	11		
	2012	47 783	27	25	24	48	3	7	4	73	16	12	10	65	13		
United States of America	1990	254 507	75	100	0	0	0	99	0	1	0	100	0	0	0	Met target	11
	2000	284 594	79	100	0	0	0	99	0	1	0	100	0	0	0		
	2012	317 505	83	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0		
United States Virgin Islands	1990	103	88	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	96	–	4	–	Not on track	NA*
	2000	109	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	96	–	4	–		
	2012	106	96	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	96	–	4	–		
Uruguay	1990	3 110	89	93	3	0	4	81	2	4	13	92	2	1	5	Met target	5
	2000	3 321	91	94	3	1	2	86	2	3	9	94	3	1	2		
	2012	3 395	93	96	3	1	0	96	2	2	0	96	3	1	0		
Uzbekistan	1990	20 555	40	95	–	5	0	76	–	24	0	84	–	16	0	Met target	21
	2000	24 829	37	97	–	3	0	87	–	13	0	91	–	9	0		
	2012	28 541	36	100	–	0	0	100	–	0	0	100	–	0	0		
Vanuatu	1990	147	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Progress insufficient	27
	2000	185	22	54	28	18	0	38	10	50	2	42	14	42	2		
	2012	247	25	65	33	2	0	55	15	28	2	58	20	20	2		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1990	19 741	84	89	–	7	4	45	–	14	41	82	–	8	10	–	–
	2000	24 408	90	93	–	2	5	54	–	6	40	89	–	3	8		
	2012	29 955	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Viet Nam	1990	68 910	20	64	4	8	24	31	2	24	43	37	2	22	39	Met target	27
	2000	80 888	24	77	4	8	11	47	3	25	25	54	3	21	22		
	2012	90 796	32	93	5	2	0	67	4	26	3	75	4	19	2		
West Bank and Gaza Strip	1990	2 081	68	90	5	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Met target	26
	2000	3 205	72	92	5	2	1	85	7	6	2	90	5	4	1		
	2012	4 219	75	95	5	0	0	93	7	0	0	94	6	0	0		
Yemen	1990	11 790	21	70	1	23	6	12	1	33	54	24	1	31	44	Progress insufficient	24
	2000	17 523	26	82	2	12	4	24	2	32	42	39	2	27	32		
	2012	23 852	33	93	2	3	2	34	3	32	31	53	3	22	22		
Zambia	1990	7 845	39	61	26	10	3	29	7	22	42	41	14	19	26	Not on track	14
	2000	10 101	35	59	25	14	2	31	7	29	33	41	13	24	22		
	2012	14 075	40	56	24	18	2	34	8	33	25	43	14	27	16		
Zimbabwe	1990	10 462	29	54	46	0	0	35	18	0	47	41	26	0	33	Not on track	3
	2000	12 504	34	53	45	1	1	34	17	5	44	40	27	3	30		
	2012	13 724	39	52	44	2	2	32	16	12	40	40	27	8	25		

Country, area or territory	Year	USE OF DRINKING WATER SOURCES (percentage of population)[2]															Progress towards MDG target[3]	Proportion of the 2012 population that gained access since 2000 (%)
		URBAN					RURAL					TOTAL						
		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved			
		Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water	Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water	Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water		
Turkey	1990	94	91	3	6	0	73	51	22	26	1	85	75	10	15	0	Met target	20
	2000	97	95	2	3	0	85	73	12	14	1	93	87	6	7	0		
	2012	100	99	1	0	0	99	97	–	–	0	100	99	–	–	0		
Turkmenistan	1990	99	–	–	0	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Not on track	-1
	2000	97	81	16	2	1	72	29	43	8	20	83	53	30	6	11		
	2012	89	77	12	10	1	54	15	39	46	–	71	45	26	29	–		
Turks and Caicos Islands	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	87	28	59	13	–		
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Tuvalu	1990	92	92	0	8	–	89	89	0	11	–	90	90	0	10	–	Met target	8
	2000	95	95	0	5	–	93	93	0	7	–	94	94	0	6	–		
	2012	98	97	1	2	–	97	97	0	3	–	98	97	1	2	–		
Uganda	1990	77	6	71	19	4	37	0	37	37	26	42	1	41	35	23	Met target	37
	2000	85	14	71	12	3	53	1	52	28	19	56	2	54	27	17		
	2012	95	23	72	4	1	71	1	70	17	12	75	5	70	15	10		
Ukraine	1990	100	–	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	On track	NA*
	2000	99	92	7	1	0	92	50	42	8	0	97	78	19	3	0		
	2012	98	86	12	2	0	98	22	76	2	0	98	66	32	2	0		
United Arab Emirates	1990	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	Met target	67
	2000	100	80	20	0	0	100	70	30	0	0	100	78	22	0	0		
	2012	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0	100	–	–	0	0		
United Kingdom	1990	100	100	0	0	0	100	98	2	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	Met target	6
	2000	100	100	0	0	0	100	98	2	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	100	98	2	0	0	100	100	0	0	0		
United Republic of Tanzania	1990	94	33	61	3	3	46	0	46	30	24	55	7	48	25	20	Not on track	15
	2000	87	29	58	10	3	45	2	43	32	23	54	8	46	27	19		
	2012	78	23	55	19	3	44	4	40	33	23	53	9	44	30	17		
United States of America	1990	100	100	0	0	0	94	91	3	6	0	98	98	0	2	0	On track	11
	2000	100	99	1	0	0	96	94	2	4	0	99	98	1	1	0		
	2012	99	99	0	1	0	98	97	1	2	0	99	99	0	1	0		
United States Virgin Islands	1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	40	60	0	0	Met target	NA*
	2000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	44	56	0	0		
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	49	51	0	0		
Uruguay	1990	98	94	4	2	0	75	51	24	23	2	95	90	5	5	0	Met target	4
	2000	99	96	3	1	0	81	66	15	17	2	97	94	3	3	0		
	2012	100	100	0	0	0	95	95	0	5	0	99	99	0	1	0		
Uzbekistan	1990	97	86	11	1	2	85	37	48	8	7	90	57	33	5	5	Not on track	10
	2000	98	86	12	1	1	83	32	51	11	6	89	52	37	7	4		
	2012	98	85	13	1	1	81	26	55	14	5	87	47	40	10	3		
Vanuatu	1990	94	79	15	6	0	55	27	28	37	8	62	37	25	31	7	Met target	34
	2000	96	65	31	4	0	71	22	49	21	8	76	32	44	17	7		
	2012	98	51	47	2	0	88	17	71	4	8	91	25	66	3	6		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1990	93	87	6	6	1	71	44	27	13	16	90	81	9	7	3	–	–
	2000	94	89	5	5	1	74	50	24	10	16	92	85	7	6	2		
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Viet Nam	1990	90	43	47	4	6	54	0	54	28	18	62	9	53	22	16	Met target	26
	2000	94	51	43	3	3	72	4	68	15	13	77	15	62	12	11		
	2012	98	61	37	2	0	94	9	85	4	2	95	26	69	4	1		
West Bank and Gaza Strip	1990	100	–	–	0	0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Not on track	12
	2000	94	87	7	5	1	87	64	23	10	3	92	81	11	7	1		
	2012	82	75	7	17	1	82	70	12	15	3	82	74	8	17	1		
Yemen	1990	96	84	12	3	1	59	12	47	34	7	66	27	39	28	6	Not on track	11
	2000	83	77	6	16	1	52	20	32	41	7	60	35	25	35	5		
	2012	72	71	1	27	1	47	26	21	47	6	55	40	15	41	4		
Zambia	1990	89	48	41	10	1	23	1	22	46	31	49	20	29	32	19	Not on track	25
	2000	87	43	44	12	1	35	1	34	38	27	53	16	37	29	18		
	2012	85	36	49	13	2	49	2	47	29	22	63	15	48	23	14		
Zimbabwe	1990	100	97	3	0	0	71	7	64	17	12	79	33	46	12	9	Not on track	7
	2000	99	88	11	1	0	70	6	64	19	11	80	34	46	13	7		
	2012	97	79	18	3	0	69	6	63	22	9	80	34	46	15	5		

Regional and global estimates[1] on sanitation and drinking water

MDG Regions

Region or world	Year	Population (x 1 000)	Percentage urban population	USE OF SANITATION FACILITIES (percentage of population)[2]												Progress towards MDG target[3]	Proportion of the 2012 population that gained access since 2000 (%)
				URBAN				RURAL				TOTAL					
				Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved			Improved	Unimproved				
					Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		Shared	Other unimproved	Open defecation		
Sub-Saharan Africa	1990	510 052	28	41	29	20	10	18	8	28	46	24	14	26	36	Not on track	10
	2000	666 970	32	41	30	19	10	19	9	29	43	26	16	26	32		
	2012	914 217	37	41	33	17	9	23	10	33	34	30	19	26	25		
Northern Africa	1990	119 863	49	92	6	0	2	54	4	13	29	72	5	7	16	Met target	22
	2000	141 601	52	93	6	0	1	72	5	5	18	83	6	2	9		
	2012	169 304	56	95	5	0	0	87	6	0	7	91	6	0	3		
Eastern Asia	1990	1 236 934	29	53	15	30	2	16	4	71	9	27	7	59	7	Met target	23
	2000	1 358 911	38	64	19	16	1	36	9	50	5	47	13	36	4		
	2012	1 461 333	53	76	24	0	0	57	14	27	2	67	19	13	1		
Eastern Asia without China	1990	71 505	71	83	–	–	1	62	4	30	4	77	–	–	2	Met target	13
	2000	83 251	71	87	–	–	0	75	6	15	4	84	–	–	1		
	2012	84 268	78	93	–	–	0	83	9	6	2	91	–	–	1		
Southern Asia	1990	1 191 647	27	55	15	8	22	12	3	5	80	23	6	6	65	Not on track	16
	2000	1 447 851	29	59	16	9	16	20	5	7	68	31	8	8	53		
	2012	1 726 444	33	64	18	9	9	31	7	9	53	42	11	9	38		
Southern Asia without India	1990	322 757	29	68	11	15	6	25	8	17	50	38	9	15	38	Not on track	19
	2000	475 782	28	69	12	15	4	36	11	18	35	47	12	16	25		
	2012	489 757	36	73	14	11	2	49	15	17	19	57	15	16	12		
South-eastern Asia	1990	443 735	32	69	9	9	13	37	5	18	40	47	6	15	32	On track	20
	2000	524 410	38	74	10	6	10	50	7	15	28	59	8	12	21		
	2012	611 529	45	80	10	3	7	63	9	11	17	71	10	6	13		
Western Asia	1990	126 752	61	94	2	2	2	59	2	21	18	80	2	10	8	On track	27
	2000	160 608	64	94	4	1	1	63	3	20	14	83	4	7	6		
	2012	215 819	69	96	4	0	0	73	4	15	8	89	4	4	3		
Oceania	1990	6 461	24	75	9	13	3	22	3	59	16	35	4	48	13	Not on track	7
	2000	8 092	24	76	10	11	3	23	3	57	17	36	5	45	14		
	2012	10 279	23	76	10	11	3	24	3	59	14	35	5	48	12		
Latin America and the Caribbean	1990	445 206	70	80	6	8	6	37	3	18	42	67	5	11	17	On track	17
	2000	526 279	75	83	6	7	4	49	4	18	29	75	6	9	10		
	2012	609 794	79	87	7	5	1	63	6	18	13	82	7	8	3		
Caucasus and Central Asia	1990	66 308	48	96	3	1	0	86	1	12	1	91	2	6	1	Met target	16
	2000	70 984	44	93	5	2	0	86	2	11	1	89	3	8	0		
	2012	80 105	44	96	4	0	0	95	2	3	0	95	3	2	0		
Developed regions	1990	1 153 510	72	97	2	1	0	90	2	8	0	95	2	3	0	On track	5
	2000	1 200 279	74	96	2	2	0	90	2	8	0	95	2	3	0		
	2012	1 257 945	78	97	2	1	0	92	2	6	0	96	2	2	0		
Developing regions	1990	4 146 958	35	64	13	14	9	21	4	33	42	36	7	26	31	Not on track	18
	2000	4 905 706	40	68	15	10	7	32	7	24	37	47	10	18	25		
	2012	5 798 823	47	73	17	6	4	43	9	19	29	57	13	13	17		
Least developed countries	1990	509 776	21	38	22	25	15	14	7	26	53	19	10	26	45	Not on track	15
	2000	664 146	24	48	23	18	11	23	9	25	43	28	12	25	35		
	2012	878 820	29	48	26	20	6	31	12	27	30	36	16	25	23		
World	1990	5 300 468	43	76	9	9	6	28	4	30	38	49	6	21	24	Not on track	16
	2000	6 105 985	47	77	11	7	5	38	6	23	33	56	8	16	20		
	2012	7 056 769	53	80	13	4	3	47	9	17	27	64	11	11	14		

A dash (–) represents data not available at the time of publication.

[1] For communication purposes in its report, the JMP displays these proportions as rounded integers, which together add to 100% for drinking water and sanitation, respectively. For its database on the JMP website (www.wssinfo.org), the JMP uses unrounded estimates to achieve greater accuracy when converting coverage estimates into numbers of people with or without access. Any discrepancies between the published estimates and those derived from the JMP website are due to the published estimates appearing rounded to the nearest integer.

[2] Simple linear regression is used to estimate the proportion of the population using the following drinking water sources: piped water on premises; improved drinking water sources; surface water; and sanitation facilities: improved types of sanitation facilities; open defecation. The remaining population uses unimproved drinking water sources and unimproved sanitation facilities, respectively.

[3] Global MDG target applied to countries, areas or territories. These assessments are preliminary; the final assessments will be made in 2015 for the final MDG report. Definitions are as follows: if 2012 estimate of improved drinking water or improved sanitation coverage is i) greater than or equal to the 2015 target or the 2012 coverage is greater than or equal to 99.5%: **Met target;** ii) within 3% of the 2012 coverage-when-on-track: **On track;** iii) within 3–7% of the 2012 coverage-when-on-track: **Progress insufficient;** iv) >7% of the 2012 coverage-when-on-track or 2012 coverage ≤1990 coverage: **Not on track.**

MDG Regions

Region or world	Year	USE OF DRINKING WATER SOURCES (percentage of population)[2]															Progress towards MDG target[3]	Proportion of the 2012 population that gained access since 2000 (%)
		URBAN					RURAL					TOTAL						
		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved		Improved			Unimproved			
		Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water	Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water	Total improved	Piped on premises	Other improved	Other unimproved	Surface water		
Sub-Saharan Africa	1990	83	42	41	13	4	35	4	31	31	34	48	15	33	27	25	Not on track	24
	2000	83	39	44	14	3	42	4	38	32	26	55	16	39	26	19		
	2012	85	34	51	12	3	53	6	47	29	18	64	16	48	24	12		
Northern Africa	1990	94	86	8	6	0	80	33	47	17	3	87	58	29	11	2	On track	18
	2000	94	89	5	6	0	84	51	33	14	2	89	71	18	10	1		
	2012	95	91	4	5	0	89	74	15	10	1	92	83	9	7	1		
Eastern Asia	1990	97	92	5	2	1	56	12	44	34	10	68	35	33	25	7	Met target	17
	2000	98	93	5	2	0	71	29	42	23	6	81	53	28	15	4		
	2012	98	95	3	2	0	85	45	40	13	2	92	72	20	7	1		
Eastern Asia without China	1990	97	93	4	3	0	73	11	62	19	8	90	70	20	8	2	Met target	9
	2000	98	92	6	2	0	85	56	29	10	5	95	83	12	4	1		
	2012	99	96	3	1	0	91	70	21	6	3	98	90	8	1	1		
Southern Asia	1990	90	51	39	9	1	65	8	57	30	5	72	19	53	24	4	Met target	24
	2000	92	53	39	7	1	76	11	65	20	4	81	23	58	16	3		
	2012	96	54	42	4	0	89	15	74	10	1	91	28	63	8	1		
Southern Asia without India	1990	93	60	33	6	1	69	10	59	21	10	76	25	51	17	7	Met target	21
	2000	92	60	32	7	1	76	13	63	17	7	81	29	52	14	5		
	2012	94	61	33	6	0	85	18	67	12	3	88	34	54	10	2		
South-eastern Asia	1990	90	41	49	8	2	62	5	57	26	12	71	17	54	20	9	Met target	21
	2000	92	45	47	6	2	72	10	62	19	9	80	23	57	14	6		
	2012	94	50	44	6	0	85	13	72	12	3	89	30	59	9	2		
Western Asia	1990	95	85	10	4	1	69	41	28	23	8	85	68	17	12	3	On track	26
	2000	96	87	9	3	1	73	53	20	20	7	87	75	12	10	3		
	2012	96	92	4	4	0	79	66	13	18	3	91	84	7	8	1		
Oceania	1990	92	74	18	5	3	37	12	25	23	40	50	27	23	19	31	Not on track	14
	2000	93	75	18	4	3	41	12	29	19	40	53	27	26	16	31		
	2012	94	74	20	4	2	45	11	34	15	40	56	25	31	12	32		
Latin America and the Caribbean	1990	94	87	7	5	1	63	36	27	16	21	85	72	13	8	7	Met target	17
	2000	96	90	6	3	1	72	50	22	14	14	90	80	10	6	4		
	2012	97	94	3	3	0	82	66	16	12	6	94	88	6	5	1		
Caucasus and Central Asia	1990	96	83	13	3	1	78	29	49	13	9	87	55	32	8	5	Not on track	11
	2000	96	84	12	3	1	76	29	47	12	12	85	53	32	8	7		
	2012	96	86	10	3	1	78	29	49	13	9	86	54	32	9	5		
Developed regions	1990	99	97	2	1	0	94	79	15	6	0	98	92	6	2	0	Met target	5
	2000	100	97	3	0	0	95	80	15	5	0	99	93	6	1	0		
	2012	100	98	2	0	0	98	83	15	2	0	99	95	4	1	0		
Developing regions	1990	93	71	22	6	1	58	11	47	30	12	70	32	38	22	8	Met target	21
	2000	94	72	22	5	1	69	19	50	22	9	79	40	39	15	6		
	2012	95	74	21	5	0	80	25	55	15	5	87	48	39	10	3		
Least developed countries	1990	79	29	50	16	5	42	2	40	34	24	50	7	43	31	19	Not on track	24
	2000	79	31	48	17	4	49	3	46	31	20	56	9	47	28	16		
	2012	84	33	51	14	2	60	4	56	28	12	67	12	55	24	9		
World	1990	95	81	14	4	1	62	18	44	27	11	76	45	31	17	7	Met target	18
	2000	95	80	15	4	1	71	24	47	21	8	83	50	33	12	5		
	2012	96	80	16	4	0	82	29	53	13	5	89	56	33	9	2		

Trends in urban and rural drinking water coverage, 1990–2012

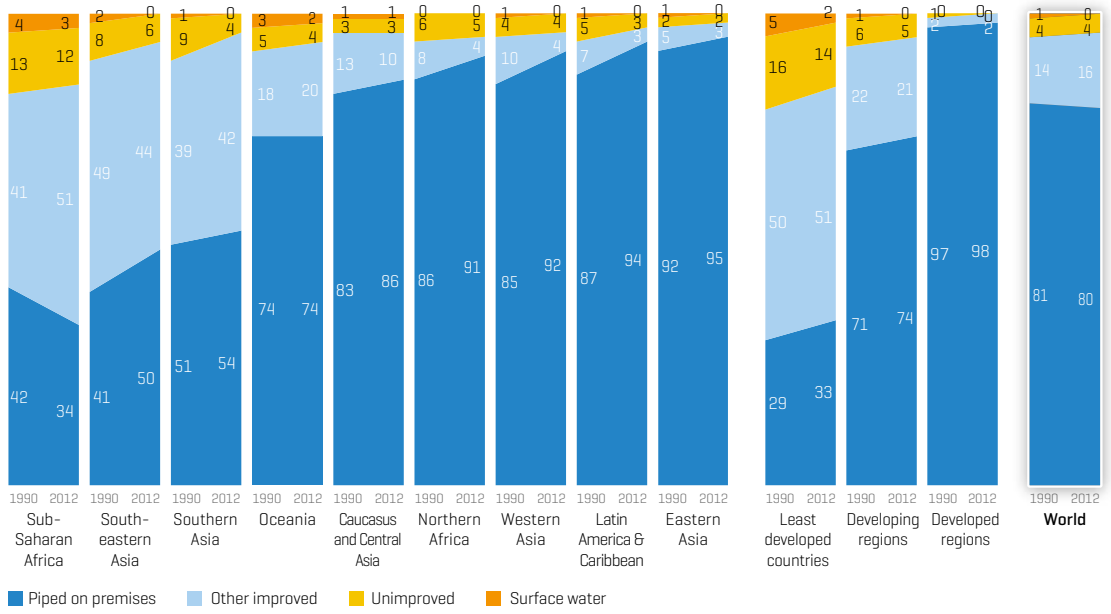


Fig. A4-1. Trends in urban drinking water coverage (%) in MDG regions and the world, 1990–2012

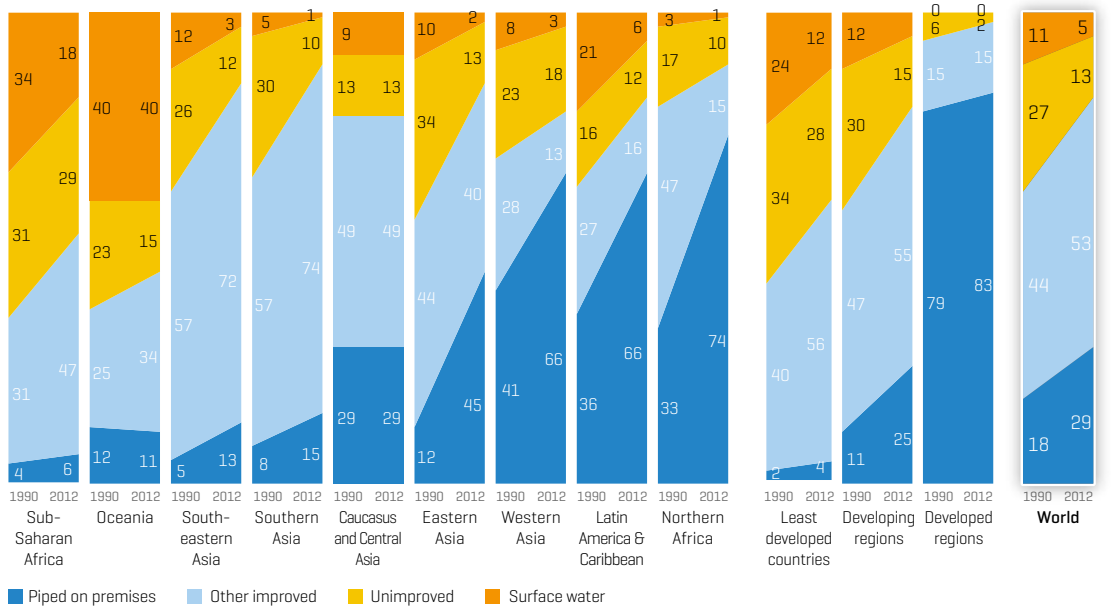


Fig. A4-2. Trends in rural drinking water coverage (%) in MDG regions and the world, 1990–2012

Trends in urban and rural sanitation coverage, 1990–2012

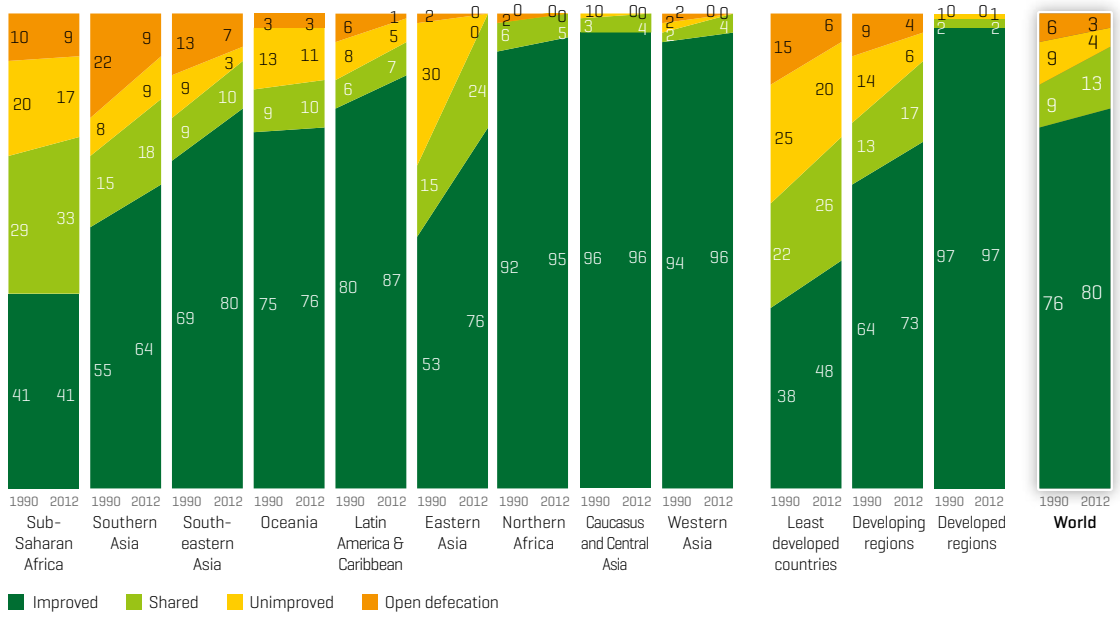


Fig. A4-3. Trends in urban sanitation coverage (%) in developing regions and the world, 1990–2012

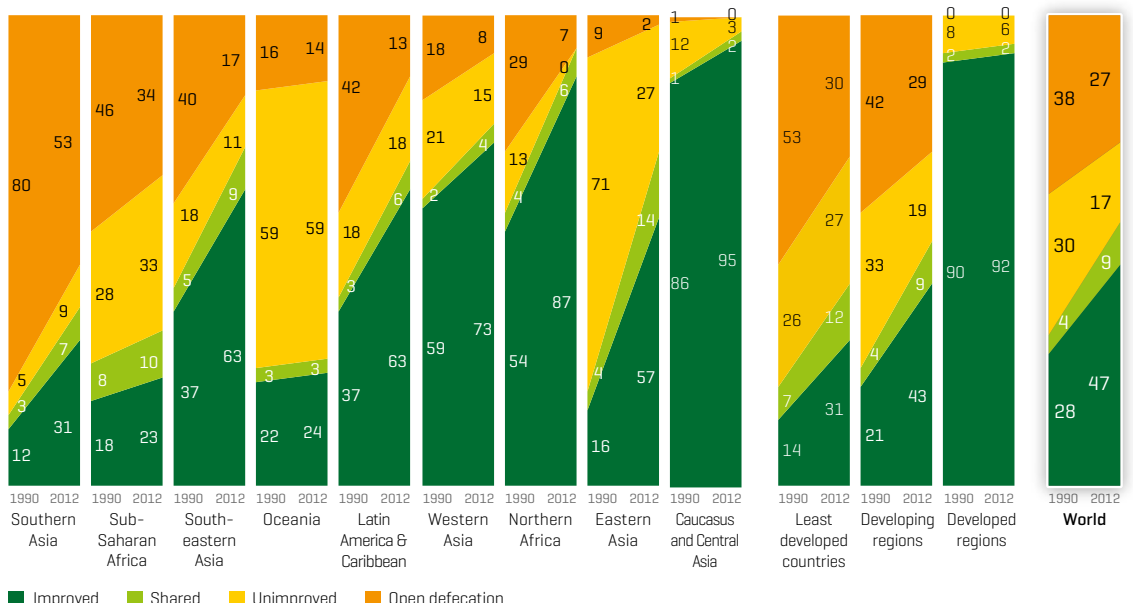


Fig. A4-4. Trends in rural sanitation coverage in developing regions and the world, 1990–2012

UN WATER

UN-Water is the United Nations (UN) inter-agency coordination mechanism for freshwater related issues, including sanitation. It was formally established in 2003 building on a long history of collaboration in the UN family. UN-Water is comprised of UN entities with a focus on, or interest in, water related issues as Members and other non-UN international organizations as Partners.

The work of UN-Water is organized around Thematic Priority Areas and Task Forces as well as awareness-raising campaigns such as World Water Day (22 March) and World Toilet Day (19 November).

The main purpose of UN-Water is to complement and add value to existing programmes and projects by facilitating synergies and joint efforts, so as to maximize system-wide coordinated action and coherence. By doing so, UN-Water seeks to increase the effectiveness of the support provided to Member States in their efforts towards achieving international agreements on water.

PERIODIC REPORTS:

World Water Development Report (WWDR) is the reference publication of the UN system on the status of the freshwater resource. The Report is the result of the strong collaboration among UN-Water Members and Partners and it represents the coherent and integrated response of the UN system to freshwater-related issues and emerging challenges. The report production coordinated by the World Water Assessment Programme and the theme is harmonized with the theme of World Water Day (22 March). From 2003 to 2012, the WWDR was released every three years and from 2014 the Report is released annually to provide the most up to date and factual information of how water-related challenges are addressed around the world.

- ✓ Strategic outlook
- ✓ State, uses and management of water resources
- ✓ Global
- ✓ Regional assessments
- ✓ Triennial (2003-2012)
- ✓ Annual (from 2014)
- ✓ Links to the theme of World Water Day (22 March)

Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) is produced by the World Health Organization (WHO) on behalf of UN-Water. It provides a global update on the policy frameworks, institutional arrangements, human resource base, and international and national finance streams in support of sanitation and drinking water. It is a substantive input into the activities of Sanitation and Water for All (SWA).

- ✓ Strategic outlook
- ✓ Water supply and sanitation
- ✓ Global
- ✓ Regional assessments
- ✓ Biennial (since 2008)

The progress report of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) is affiliated with UN-Water and presents the results of the global monitoring of progress towards MDG 7 target C: to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking-water and basic sanitation. Monitoring draws on the findings of household surveys and censuses usually supported by national statistics bureaus in accordance with international criteria.

- ✓ Status and trends
- ✓ Water supply and sanitation
- ✓ Global
- ✓ Regional and national assessments
- ✓ Biennial (1990-2012)
- ✓ Annual updates (since 2013)

UN-WATER PLANNED PUBLICATIONS 2014-2015

- UN-Water Technical Advice on a Possible Post-2015 Global Goal for Water
- UN-Water Analytical Brief on Wastewater Management
- UN-Water Report on the International Year of Water Cooperation
- UN-Water Report on the International Decade for Action 'Water for Life' 2005-2015
- UN-Water Country Briefs
- UN-Water Policy Brief on Discrimination and the Right to Water and Sanitation
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By 2012, 116 countries had met the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target for drinking water, 77 had met the MDG target for sanitation and 56 countries had met both targets.

The MDG drinking water target of 88% coverage was met in 2010.

- In 2012, 89% of the population had access to an improved drinking water source.
- Between 1990 and 2012, 1.6 billion people gained access to a piped drinking water supply on premises. Almost 750 million people still rely on an unimproved source for their drinking water.
- Since 2000, an average of 50 000 people per day in sub-Saharan Africa have gained access to an improved drinking water source.
- Eighty-two per cent of the world's population without improved drinking water sources live in rural areas.

Since 1990, almost two billion people have gained access to an improved sanitation facility.

- The world is not on track to meet the MDG sanitation target.
- In 2012, 64% of the population had access to an improved sanitation facility – up 15% from 1990.
- Two and a half billion people do not have access to improved sanitation.
- One billion people still practise open defecation; nine out of 10 are in rural areas.
- Seven out of 10 people without improved sanitation facilities live in rural areas.

- The urban–rural disparity in access to drinking water and sanitation is decreasing in a majority of countries.
- Access to basic drinking water and sanitation services is generally lower among the poor; disparities in access are also observed for some minority and religious groups.
- New priorities for post-2015 monitoring include making the invisible visible by tracking access among marginalized or otherwise disadvantaged populations and monitoring access to water and sanitation in schools and health-care facilities.

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